VOL. XXXII.

AUGUSTA, MAINE, THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 9, 1864.

NO. 26.

Maine Farmer.

EZEKIEL HOLMES, Editors.

Agricultural Machinery.

of all labor saving machinery upon the farm. We son, and by so doing add largely to the aggregate are more so now than ever, for the scarcity of yield of their farms. hour, and with rather a bad grace.

principles as those of Adams' and Whitman's in- wheat fritters? Wet or moist land that cannot ventions, and which reaped nothing but a harvest be appropriated to other crops may be profitably of stupid jokes, ridicule and reproach on the in- sown to buckwheat. ventors. We saw and heard similar conduct and Turnips are a valuable crop. They are grown

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the use of senseless material and brute power. We have been practicing the doctrine we preach in our spring work.

Garden Gossip for the Season.

hired help at \$26 per month and as much work in the fields as can be attended to. Why? Beest on the labor bestowed, than a good vegetable source of pleasure to the women and children. The women and children too-those who are large enough to pull a weed or carry a watering pot-can assist in the work, which will not only aid the male help of the farm, but add to their

"Eternal vigilance" is not only price of libergarden plants. Keep your eyes open, that you may keep the weeds out of their sight.

of every variety. The thumb and finger is about sheep at shearing time, and as often afterward He also placed a torch close to the ground near dy for this disease? vines and plants for the purpose of destroying An Egg within an Egg. Our correspondent those insects of the coleopterous class, which have who wrote us concerning the large egg belonging a sort of "coat of mail" covering their wings, to H. W. Simpson of Vassalboro, says, writing keeping off whatever is sprinkled upon them to under date of May 25th, "that in attempting to

killing ticks on sheep-has been found a very ef- feet egg, shell entire, of fair size-the space befectual remedy in destroying the current and tween the inner egg and the outer shell was filled gooseberry worm, and also the insects infesting with the white or albuminous part." rose leaves. We intended making examinations

rose, and shall give our readers the result. carefully saved and applied to currant bushes, to- given considerable attention to the raising of this matoes, and other garden crops. Besides furnish- breed, to either of whom we refer our corresponing the necessary amount of moisture, there is a dent: Henry Jordan, Kennebunk; Capt. Ludirect manurial agency to sink-slops, soap suds, ther Lombard, Webster; J. M. Carpenter, Pitts-&c., and they should not be allowed to be wasted. ton; J. B. Knowlton, Strong. Parties having Manure should be applied for the purpose of has- them to dispose of would do well to advertise tening and forwarding such crops as require to be in the Farmer. brought to early maturity. It acts more directly Will not some of our Western friends favor

growth. "The gardener," says Mr. Harris, "can Turner's Paper on Industrial Colleges? Such better dispense with manure, than with the hoe. will receive our earnest thanks. By the frequent use of the hoe cultivator and digging-fork, with a deep, mellow, naturally drained soil, we can almost defy the severest drought." This is strong language, but it is language that experience for many years has found to be true. Condense for many years has found to be true. to be true. Gardens and fields very often produce better in dry seasons, if the ground is hoed to address him at Augusta, instead of South Nor-

A Chapter to be Read now.

A correspondent whose communication appears n another column, asks for some information in regard to the culture of buckwheat. We are not aware that we are possessed of any facts that have not been heretofore given in our journal, or Our Home, Our Country, and our Brother Man. already known by most cultivators. A few words upon this, and some other crops that can yet be put in, may, however, induce some of our readers We have always been an advocate for the use to take advantage of the opportunities of the sca-

farm labor is such, and the need of increased Buckwheat has not been so largely cultivated farm products so great, that any thing which will for several years, as it was formerly, and we are save the labor of the hands, or enable the horse inclined to believe that with the exception of or the ox to do profitably more productive labor Aroostook and Piscataquis counties, (and some than before, is of the utmost importance at this portions of Penobscot) its cultivation is going out time. Strictly speaking, every agricultural im- of practice. In the central portion of the State plement, from the hoe to the reaping machine, is it is only grown in small quantities as a pastura machine. And yet there are, even at this time, age for bees. Why it is not more extensively many farmers who will start at the word "ma- cultivated, we do not know. Very large crops chine," and tell you they want no machine work are often produced-it will grow well on land on their farm. We have seen a good deal of this only moderately rich, and its cultivation is atstupid prejudice at work, and marked how stub- tended with little expense. It is rather a diffibornly and sullenly it gave way to any improve- cult crop to cure, but as the straw is of small ment, however obvious it might be, and finally value, this is not a great disadvantage. Within come into the adoption of it, though at a late a few years farmers have grown fodder corn somewhat extensively, which has consumed whatever We remember, though then a little boy, when dressing might be left over from planting; con-Samuel Adams of Kingston, Mass., obtained a sequently buckwheat has been neglected. But patent for a reaping machine, the first of the kind this should not be the case. Sward turned over ever invented in America, if not in the world. any time this month and harrowed once, is all the He was far ahead of the times, and as he hadn't preparation required. Sow from half a bushel to capital enough to put it into public use, and the three pecks of seed. Our experience is in favor farmers hadn't faith enough to help him, he ob- of the India or rough veriety-Polyggonum Tattained nothing but ridicule for his invention, and aricum—as it yields better than the other variety reproach for spending his time in such visionary and ripens in season to escape the early frosts. We believe that farmers cannot do better than devote At a still later day, we saw pretty much the an acre or so to this crop. Its cultivation will same results attend the labors of our worthy old not interfere much with other crops, and if the friend, the late Ezra Whitman, senior, of Win- year should prove favorable, the yield will greatly throp, in his endeavors to introduce a reaping augment the crops of the farm, and the support machine. But how is it now? Reaping ma- of a family. It is true, help is somewhat scarce, chines and mowing machines are considered great but it will not do for this reason for farmers to and blessed institutions, but to our certain knowl- neglect that which gives them bread. And what edge, they are based and work on the very same food is more agreeable or wholesome than buck-

remarks on the several horse rakes, when first in- with little care and form an important auxiliary troduced-on the corn sheller, on the threshing in wintering farm stock. Our farmers do not and machine, and many others that we could name. have not raised them to that extent which they It is true, this spirit of opposition to new inventions is not so prevalent nor so influential of this month to the 25th of July, and the Eng. now as it used to be, but there is too much of it lish flat can be put in as late as August. This last can take the place of early potatoes or peas, What we wish to say, however, is this-at the and can also be planted among corn at the second present time we must lay aside any squeamish hoeing. A correspondent of the Mass. Plowman caution about "new fangled notion," and look states his method for the past ten years to have candidly and rationally at whatever is offered to been to sow turnip seed and grass seed together work as a substitute for hands. Suppose it does with corn at the last time of hoeing. By this not do the work quite as nice as you can do it plan he raises a crop of turnips and at the same with your hands and laborious care? If it does time seeds his land for the next season. In plantmore in a given time at less expense of labor, nay, ing and hoeing, care is taken to leave the ground if it does not do any more at the same cost than level. In the spring the corn stubbles are cut off, you can do with your hands, better use it, and (while the ground is yet frozen,) with a common save your own strength of bone and muscle by hoe, and they are said to be less in the way of mowing than rye or wheat stubble. We would suggest rolling the land in the spring. This by using machinery of every kind we could get, writer says he gets better crops of grass in this way than he does when seeding down in the spring with spring grain, and it does not "run out" so soon. We wish some of our farmers would try Do not neglect the garden. No, not even with this plan on a small scale and report the results. FODDER CORN should be sown at intervals of two weeks, from now until the last of July. A farmcause nothing upon the farm pays a better inter- er in the eastern part of the State, recommends the common sweet corn as the best variety for garden. It contributes largely to the comforts this purpose. The uses and value of this crop and enjoyment of living, and can be made a are well known, and its cultivation is largely in-

Notes from our Copy Drawer.

ABOUT SHEEP. Mr. John Pierce, of West Embden, communicates some information reown health and cheerfulness, giving them rosy specting his flock of sheep. He writes that he cheeks, a good appetite, and the satisfaction of has lost but one, the present spring, out of a having done something to add to the resources of flock of 102 sheep. He believes much of the sickness that prevailed among sheep this spring, was caused by carelessness and neglect last sumty, but of a good garden. Weeds grow every- mer. Tar was very high, and but little of it where, and if not kept down by the active use of was used among sheep last summer. As a subthe hoe, will soon choke out and destroy young stitute Mr. Pierce uses sulphur. He writes: "For a substitute I use sulphur and the settlings of lamp oil, which may be found in any oil bar-The destruction of insects is an important oper- rel. It should be mixed to the consistency of ation in all gardens at this season. Bugs upon paste, when stirred up, as the sulphur will settle at the bottom. I put it on the noses of my as good an instrument for their destruction as we as I can find time to apply it, at least once have used. The operation is not an agreeable in four weeks. I salt my sheep with a mixone, but it is effectual. Dr. Harris suggested the ture of salt and ashes once a week." Our burning of a bright light just after nightfall—old correspondent believes in good winter feed for rags soaked in melted brimstone and fastened to sheep, and also believes the summer time to be the end of a long pole-for the purpose of de- the best season to doctor sheep for worms or grub stroying such moths and insects as fly at night. in the head. Will he please furnish us his reme-

destroy them. It seems to us the plan would be blow out the center of the egg, in order to preserve the shell, the operation was difficult, and The extract of tobacco-such as is used for the shell broken. It was found to contain a per-

Cotswold Buck. A subscriber in Aroostool with the microscope upon insects infesting the County, inquires where he can obtain a Cotswold buck, and the price. We give the names of sev-Kitchen, sink and other waste water should be eral persons in this State, who have heretofore

Frequent stirring of the soil also promotes Ohio Wool Growers' Convention; also of Dr. us with a copy of Dr. Randall's Address at the

> LARGE CALF. A correspondent at Livermore writes that a cow belonging to S. J. Allen, over-

ridgewock, as heretofore.

4,199,141 301,669 7,941,148

ikewise advanced the number of sheep. Horse Pulling at the Halter---Query.

MESSES. EDITORS :- Will you, or some of your borse of hanging back upon the hatter when hitched. By so doing you will oblige,

A Subscriber.

ard the common halter, and get a broad, strong, Senate? eather strap to buckle around the neck, a few nches below the ears. A horse may pull at this few times, but he will soon give it up .- EDS.

Death of Hon. Chas. B. Calvert.

This gentleman, well known as a leading agculturist in Maryland, and a member of the hirty-fourth Congress, died at his residence, the Maryland State Agricultural Society, and one the prominent originators and supporters of the Agricultural College in that State. His loss will be severely felt, not only in his native State out throughout our whole country.

Communications.

MESSRS. EDITORS :- In the Farmer of May 10th ou request the experience of some practical armers in answer to a Subscriber of Sidney as

distinct varieties; as much so as the red and white clover though having a nearer resemblance. Both are raised in Western N. Y., and are all recisely the same as we raise here. I presume is so in Canada, but cannot s y from persona knowledge. I consider the small kind decidedly the most profitable on land in a good state of cul-On poor land the large kind is undeniably the best to sow. I have sowed the small kind for many years. The only objection I find to it is, that it comes to maturity sooner than herdsgrass, which I always sow with it. The advantages are that I get on an average three tons of good hay to the acre the first year after seeding, from land that if laid down with the large kind would give an indefinite bulk, not worth the cost of getting. The first crop should be cut about the first of July, say from the first to the tenth day. The second crop in August. I seldom cut a second crop after the first year. All the seed in N. Y. is saved from the second rop, and should be in Maine, as the second crop ields much more than the first. I would caution Subscriber to be careful not to put on too much ed. My rule is fifteen pounds clover and twelve well. If it were not to.

fear to double this quantity.

JOHN H. WILLARD.

Wilton, May 21st, 1864.

nd considered it the best until through mistake,

ality clover hay to the acre; and in September cut one ton more to the acre, on the same nches high, and a more handsome field of grass our eyes never beheld at this time of the year. et about two tons of coarse, miserable stuff, that knowledge, had any but good, sweet butter. the cattle nor sheep would eat much better than they would rye straw. I sow fifteen pounds of clover and four quarts of herdsgrass to the acre. I sow the seed after the grain is harrowed in, and

Starks, May 25, 1864. S. D. GREENLEAF.

For the Maine Farmer.

MESSRS. EDITORS :- In the leading editorial in your last Farmer, headed "Washing Sheep," you take grounds that my experience leads me to believe erroneous. You speak of it as being ourths of the farmers in Maine agree with me. It may, as you assert, be a "compulsory" pro-many cases, because they need the wood, but for the benefit of the rest.

L. S. SAFFORD. urchin, but I suppose that you will not believe for that reason that it is detrimental to the child. have assisted in washing a number of thousand eep and have yet to see the first one that I have

and I think you will prefer being "soused" and earlier in the season, when most other crops need even go wet one day and think it not so cruel.

copy the following table, showing the amount of farm stock in the loyal States as furnished by the Cencus of 1860, and the amount in Jan. 1864, as estimated from returns sent to the Department of every move. I trust the farmers of Maine will try and learn by experience the best way and travel therein.

R. P.

Turner, May 30, 1864.

Note. Just it, neighbor! We also hope the farmers will find out the "best way and travel 16,148,712 therein;" and believe they are finding it out in From the above figures there appears to have this particular, and going in it at a good pace. een a decrease in horses, mules, oxen and bogs, Multiplying arguments upon this subject is unnd an increase in dairy cows and sheep. The necessary. It is sufficient to say that the practice var has caused an increase in the number of of washing is steadily and extensively going out ows, and the increased consumption of wool, has of use, and, as we believe, a better and more humane practice is being substituted therefor .- Eps.

Important Exploring Expedition.

HEADQUARTERS VETERAN RESERVES. Martindale Barracks, Washington, D. C. May, 1864.

Messes. Editors:-Might I be allowed to so-Monmouth, April 19, 1864.

Note. A correspondent of the Agriculturist, n a recent number of that journal, suggests a constant of the Agriculturist of the consideration of the Committee on Foreign Relations erfect remedy for this evil habit. It is to dis-

Senate?

At least, I beg that the enterprise may be discussed or noticed by your journal. Numerous bodies, legislative, agricultural and scientific, have concurred in memorializing Congress in favor of the scheme. I beg to subjoin extracts from the petition of the New York State Agricultural Society and American Institute, which succeptive explaint the object contemplated by the succintly explain the object contemplated by the proposed expedition, and will prove sufficiently nirty-fourth Congress, died at his residence, suggestive to anyone conversant with the subject iverdale, Md. 12th ult. He was President of to enable him to take up its discussion.

D. J. MACGOWAN, M. D., U. S. A. (EXTRACTS.)
Resolved, "That the Society regard as a subject of great importance to the industrial and agricultural interests of the United States, the

project of Dr. D. J. Macgowan, USA., for the appointment by the national government, of a commission composed of scientific men and prac-tical agriculturists, to visit and explore Eastern Asia, with a view to acquire information bearing upon arts and manufactures there pursued, and to obtain and transmit seeds, plants and animals, the cultivation and propagation of which would be likely to add to the valuable product of our farms. That it is likely to result in substantial benefit to every section of the country."—New York State Agricultural Society.
"The American Institute, which has for its

New York and Canada seed in laying down mowing lands?" Well, simply to answer the question, I should say it makes no difference, provided the seed is good. But it is evident that "A Subscriber" is laboring under an erroneous but very common impression, that the difference between the large and small red clover is occasioned products, will most likely add to the catalogue of new and useful minerals and annimals; lead to the discovery of new and valuable fibrous tex-The fact is, that the small and large clover are tiles; give an impetus to our foreign commerce

agriculture.
Your petitioners, therefore, pray for the enactments of such resolutions as may secure to the proposed commission of exploration, not only projector, but at the same time be creditable to a growing nation."-American Institute Records.

Making and Packing Butter --- A Personal Experience.

MESSES. EDITORS :- I noticed some inquiries in the Farmer a few weeks since, in regard to the best method of preserving butter; whether in stone or wooden vessels. I have tried both and stone or wooden vessels. I have tried both and think it depends more on how the cream is sayed, and in what condition the butter is packed, than the vessel it is kept in. I will give you my sys-tem of butter making. Keep the milk in a cool, airy place, never allowing it to stand after it has become thick, for the cream will then grow ran-eid and mouldy. Save it in a stone jar and stir two or three times a day. After churning I work out all the butter-milk I can, (but never wash it quarts herdsgrass to the acre. This does very in water) then salt, and set it in a cool place until well. If it were not for the expense I should not the next morning. I then work out all the milk and it is ready to pack down. We use wooden Messrs. Editors:—Your subscriber from Sidbest to know which kind of clover seed is out any bad taste from the wood.) change the set to seed down land with, New York or Maine. If it will benefit him or any one else, I will give wash the tubs dry and fill up with strong pickle my experience in the matter. I have, until withthe tub again and it is ready for use. I then take some fine salt, wet it, rub over the In purchased Western New York, supposing it to be Maine seed. The hay was so much better from that than it was from the northern, that I have not used any other since. I had rather purchase the Western New York seed than to take the gift of northern. sides; with this I press in the butter. Then I Two years ago this spring, I sowed four acres o western seed where I had corn the year before, and last July I cut one and one-half tons of first quality clover hay to the acre; and in September layers sticking together, and there dry salt sticking to it when out up for use.-When the tub is within an inch of being full take a piece of cloth cut to fit it and lay over the top; then cover with rock salt; in this way I ing equally as well. When I used to sow the can keep butter good a year. We make about northern seed on the same quality of land, I would seven hundred pounds a year and never, to my

For the Maine Farmer.

MESSES. EDITORS :- When questions are asked through the Farmer, I like to see them answered. Though I am not capable of answering Mr. Yelland, I would say that if he should keep the spruces and other evergreens cut down, deciduous trees would probably come in. Land in this vicinity, even if it has been cleared many years, soon grows up to wood. We find it advantageous to thin out young growth, which we do pretty effectually in the pursuit of lime cask poles, for which we cut the saplings of almost all kinds of believe erroneous. You speak of it as being detrimental to the sheep. I do not know but it is so, but I have as yet failed to see it. I have always lived on a farm on which from fifty to one hundred sheep were kept, and we have generally washed them and believe it to be the best way and not "detrimental," and I think that three all suitable for hoops, thin out still more when for the farmers in Maine agree with me. the trees are large enough for fire wood, not, in

Re-Wooding an old Pasture.

Hints on Cultivating Buckwheat.

Hope, May 31, 1864.

You also say that there is loss in tagging sheep and I must disagree with you here, as I think it a great saving, unless you shear your sheep before they leave the barn in the spring, which, if you do not think cruel, I would advise you to take off June or the first part of July, we might add to the profit of the spring which if you have the barn in the spring, which, if you do not think cruel, I would advise you to take off June or the first part of July, we might add to your warm woolen shirt and drawers, and put on the breadth of grain sown: for many could put cotton pants and be out all weathers in April, in grain then, after having planted all they could

even go wet one day and think it not so cruel. I must also disagree with you in regard to unwashed wool being more uniform in cleanliness. Within the last ten years I have purchased and weighed nearly 100,000 lbs. of wool, and my experience teaches me that washed wool is more uniform in cleanliness than unwashed; and I think I could convince you that this was true by taking you to a neighbor that has a small lot of fat cossets wool, and then to another one that has a large lot of old ewe's fleeces, and then see if

to be started.

By breaking late we could have a crop of grass to plow in for manure, which, with the roots of an acre, would be worth as much as several cords would be improved. My limited experience is in favor of the rough variety, sown on moist land, thoroughly harrowed, if greensward. Manure does mo harm, but I do not generally have it to spare from other crops.

L. S. SAFFORD.

Every year changes the character of our labors in the hay field. Still the majority of farmers follow very nearly the old customs, and mow before the dew is off, or after it begins to fall, for several reasons. The severe labor of mowing is less fatiguing if done in the cool part of the day; during the heat of the day the hands are needed in curing, or hauling the hay; the labor is more easily performed when the grass is softened by the dew. These reasons are sufficient to settle the question of the time of day when mowing shall be done, with most farmers, and it is immaterial whether the grass is softenessed in the same with his fruits, that a report of all the varieties entered may be submitted to the meeting as soon as practicable. All persons desirous of becoming members can remit the admission fee to Thomas P. James, Esq.. Treasurer, Philadelphia; or to the President at Boston, who will furnish them with Transactions of the Society. Life membership, ten dollars; Biennial, two dollars. Packages of Fruits may be addressed as follows: "American Pomological Society, care of James Vick, Secretary, Rochester, N. Y."

MARSHAL P. WILDER, President. swath some days without damage, if the weather

Various kinds of grass mature sufficiently to Various kinds of grass mature sufficiently to cut at successive periods on land of the same quality. The crop may be diminished by too early cutting, and its quality hurt by cutting and its quality. The same and its quality is compared to the set of th

the cock—otherwise the ventilation is interfered with. If made of good unbleached cotton, a

thin or stirred much on the second day, but after getting heated through both by the sun and the action of the warmed ground upon which the cocks are opened, it should be thrown together in loose heaps to finish, and as soon as a lock wrung in the hands exhibits no moisture, and it has a good, sweet, hay smell, it may be considered cured enough to put up in cocks as large as can conveniently be made, capped and left thus one or several days to "sweat" before getting into the barn. This we think is the surest way to get sweet green hay. Yet hay may often be cut and made in a single day, and housed before night, which if well salted in the mow will be good and

sweet. It is more important to cure clover in cocks' than any other kind. the labor, but not in the principles of hay making. 1st. The grass is not cut until the dew is off. 2d. It lies spread as thin as it stood, and needs little, if any, stirring—if any, turning with a fork, following the track of the machine backward, is most convenient. After three or four hours' sunning, the horse-rake will gather it into windrows, so that all that is cut before noon enable the laborers who use them to perform may be in cocks by 5 o'clock—before the dew begins to fall. If capped, it will endure a long siege of rainy weather. A few hours' exposure to the sun and air fits it for cocking up to sweat as before stated. This system dispenses with the the animals become bloated from eating iresults the animals become bloated from eating iresults as before stated. This system dispenses with the "hay-tedder" or hay-stirring machine. Hay-loaders, though somewhat before the public, have not been sufficiently tested. Unloading horselated from eating iresults and a dose of pulverized clover, the best remedy is a dose of pulverized clover. doubtful utility. These contrivances for dumppassages running perpendicularly through them once in 10 to 15 feet. A few 2-inch auger holes being made within a circle of twelve drawn up. The above principles applicable to se-curing the hay crop in the best condition, with else grown to cure for dry fodder .- American Ag-

American Pomological Society. This society will hold its next session at Roch-

ester, N. Y., and we invite the attention of fruit eggs, but is not always infallible. growers and others to the following circular .-

"In conformity with a resolution adopted at the last meeting of this National Association, the undersigned give snotice that its tenth session will commence in Corinthian Hall, in the city of Rochester, N.Y., on Tuesday, September 13th, 1864, at 12 o'clock, noon, and will continue several days. All Horticultural, Pomological, Agricultural and other kindred institution in the cultural interest of the country the death of Mr.

ing, and as the Fruit Growers' Socity of Western New York will place its entire collection at the disposal of the American Pomological Society, a display of extraordinary interest may reasonably be expected.

Among the prominent subjects which will come before the Society at this session will be that of the revision of the Society's Catalogue of Fruits. The Special Committee appointed for this purpose are now, with the various State and local committees, actively engaged in collecting such information as will aid in determining what varieties are best adapted to the different sections and districts of our country, and this information, in the form of reports, will be submitted to the action of the Convention. All the States and territories are urgently invited to be present, by Delegation, at this meeting, that the amicable and social relations which have heretofore existed between the tions which have heretofore existed between the members of the Society may be fostered and perpetuated, and the result of its deliberations, so efforts of Rev. Chauncey E. Goodrich.— World.

Farm Stock of the Loyal States. From the bi-monthly report of the Commissioner of Agriculture for March and April, we opp the following table, showing the amount of arresponding table, showing t

Farm Work for June.

CORN FODDER. Continue or finish the sowing cut at successive periods on land of the same quality. The crop may be diminished by too ear-

feet each way. His average is eighty bushels per acre; he has obtained one hundred and thirty, with high manuring and best management.

While it is desirable to employ enough hand labor to keep down every weed, the main reliance should be on horse culture—one horse accomplish-ing about as much as ten men. An excellent practice, which has proved very successful, especially in strong soils liable to become crusted, is to pass the cultivator once a week regularly, from the time it is up until too large to admit a horse between the rows.

Where there are missing hills in the cornfield-

replant with an earlier sort, or plant three hills of bush beans to each hill of corn.

WEEDS. Prompt and energetic destruction of weeds constitutes a prominent portion of the labors of this month. The great point is to take them early, when they are small and feeble. A weed in growing from an inch to a foot in height increases as the cube, or a thousand fold in weight or bulk, and exhausts the soil correspondingly. Single weeds often produce 500 to 1,000 seeds— sometimes several thousands. Scattering these

in market. The difference in price between a cheap and a good tool may be earned by the latter more and better work. CLOVER SEED. The first crop should be cut be-

asthmatic torture and sweltering up under the ridge-pole. There is a plan also for lifting the entire load at once—which, however, seems of poured down the throat from a junk bottle. poured down the throat from a junk bottle. Fresh, burning coals from any wood fire, pulvering in large masses of hay make the old hay-knife convenient in getting it out again. Large mows ought never to be made without ventilating coal pits is too hard, and generally too old to be

ORCHARDS. Newly set orchards should have inches in the soil well cultivated or mellowed about the diameter in the floor, a grain bag filled with hay trees, and kept perfectly clear from grass and is set upon them, and as the mow rises the hay is trempled hard around the bag and it is gradually drawn up. The above principles applicable to selection with the horse which is the horse which if taken carefully examined for the borer, which if taken some slight modifications, answer for everything in time, may be easily killed before it has gone far into the wood; even afterwards, by clearing away the powdered wood, the insect may be fol-lowed and destroyed in his hole, by a wire or flexible twig. Scraping away the earth from the foot of the trunk and applying soft soap will serve to repel these insects from depositing There are a few other operations that should not be forgotten in time: Destroy caterpillars in

orchards; whitewash fences and buildings; on rainy days get harvest tools all ready; provide hives for swarming bees .- Tucker's Annual Reg.

Inited States and the British Provinces, are in- Goodrich is a public loss. His labors in a special vited to send delegations, as large as they may deem expedient; and all other persons interested ly and so intelligently directed as to lead to improvement have been so persoveringly and so intelligently directed as to lead to improvement have been so persoveringly and so intelligently directed as to lead to improvement have been so persoveringly and so intelligently directed as to lead to improvement have been so persoveringly and so intelligently directed as to lead to improvement have been so persoveringly and so intelligently directed as to lead to improvement have been so persoveringly and so intelligently directed as to lead to improvement have been so persoveringly and so intelligently directed as to lead to improvement have been so persoveringly and so intelligently directed as to lead to improvement have been so persoveringly and so intelligently directed as to lead to improvement have been so persoveringly and so intelligently directed as to lead to improvement have been so persoveringly and so intelligently directed as to lead to improvement have been so persoveringly and so intelligently directed as to lead to improvement have been so persoveringly and so intelligently directed as to lead to improve have been so persoveringly and so intelligently directed as to lead to improve have been so persoveringly and so intelligently directed as to lead to improve have been so person and the sound of the sound ent and take seats in the Convention. The great at large has had the benefit of those labors. In Annual Fair of the New York State Agricultural the early stages of the potato disease. Mr. Good-Society will be held at Rochester on the following week, so that delegates who desire to do so can attend both meetings, and those who contribute collections of fruits to the Pomological Society can afterwards exhibit them at the State Fair. Throughout a large portion of the country the prospects of the fruit crop are very encouraging, and as the Fruit Growers' Socity of Western New York will place it entire collection at the

One Way to Improve a Parm.

There are many farmers who really have a wish to make better fences and buildings—in short, to inaugurate a general improvement in their farm operations, but who, with this desire strong in their thoughts, nevertheless go on from year to year without accomplishing it. The reason giv-en for the failure to do what is so much in their

en for the failure to do what is so much in their minds and purpose, is that they are not able.

Now we agree that capital is very useful and very necessary in farm management, that great improvements cannot be quickly and thoroughly made, without its employment, and that when judiciously expended in this mode, it usually brings good returns. But it is also true that important improvements may be made without any large expenditure of capital—good management, industry and perseverance, proving in many instances, quite as effective agencies as money in producing satisfactory results.

It happens—whether unfortunately or others.

producing satisfactory results.

It happens—whether unfortunately or otherwise, we will not undertake to determine—that wise, we will not undertake to determine—that in this country a large majority of the farmers are not capitalists in the usual sense of that term. Their capital consists in industry, health, and ability to labor and it only needs that this labor be applied in an intelligent manner, under the guidance of an enlightened judgment, to produce results more satisfactory even than those

provements under judicious or even injudicious use of capital; but our observation and extensive equaintance among farmers go to prove that not only the greater number, but by far the most use-

ful and valuable changes in the condition of the farms in this country are produced by the mode Suggested in this article.

There can be no doubt whatever of the practicability of producing great improvements in the manner proposed. Any person we care not how bad the condition of his premises, who will adopt such a system and pursue it unflinchingly, will find himself in ten years a model farmer He cannot avoid such a result under the plan us as the proprietor of an improved farm who, at the beginning, mourned the lack of capital as a complete bar to such a consumation. It is the philosopher's stone which turnes everything, if not into gold, at least to good account, and places within the reach of every farmer, large or small, the key to the most valuable improvements. We do not write to discourage the use of capi-

hands—a condition too often wanting—it will pay; but rather to suggest a method by which the lack of capital may be overcome, and success

The parenip is one of the most valuable roots grown, says an exchange. In the Island of Jer-sey it is used for fattening cattle and swine. Acrding to Ln Conteur, the weight of a good crop varies from thirteen to twenty-seven tons per acre.
When parenips are given to milch cows, with a
little hay, in the winter, the butter is as fine a olor and excellent flavor as when the cows are fed in the best pastures. As parsnips contain six per cent. more mucilage than carrots, this may account for the superior fattening as well as the account for the superior fattening as well as the butter-making quality of the parenip. In the fattening of cattle the parenip is superior to the carrot, and the meat is of exquisite and highly juicy flavor; the animals cat it with greediness. The result of experiment has shown that not only n cattle, but in the fattening of hogs and poultry, the animals become fat sooner, and are more healthful than when fed with any other root or regetable, and that, besides, the meat is more sweet and delicious. The parsnip leaves being more bulky than those of carrots, may be mown before taking the roots, and given to cattle and horses, by which they are greedily eaten. Another thing in favor of the parsnips is, that the frost does not injure them. They remain in the ground until spring, when every other kind of root is scarce, or they may be slightly buried, where they can be obtained almost any time during the winter. On account of their rapid growth

In order to make good cheese it is indispense ble to have good rennets. The stomach of a sucking celf is the best for that purpose. On being taken from the calf it should be laid away, and remain twenty-four hours with the contents in. It should then be emptied, turned, and all im-It should then be emptied, turned, and all impurities removed, by wiping with the hand or a cloth, taking care not to rub off the slippery substance, which is the curding property of the remot. It should be thoroughly sprinkled with salt and again laid away on a plate, or other convenient dish, to remain another twenty-four hours, when it should be turned, stretched on a bowed stick, and again thoroughly sprinkled with salt on both sides, and hung up to dry. Rennets pre-pared in this way may be kept in a dry place any much at two or three years old as new ones; but they must be sufficiently salted to keep them, as they must be sumciently saited to keep them, as the least taint in rennet gives a disagreeable flavor to the cheese. If there is danger of their being infested with bugs, they should be packed in salt or completely wrapped in cloth. Some dairy wo-men always put their rennets in brine, and keep them in that way. I have never used them so, but think I should not like them so, for a small lairy, though it may be a very good way in large

STRANED INDIAN PUDDING. One pint sour milk. one pint sweet milk, one tablespoonful of sour cream: stir in Indian meal to make a thin batter; add a teaspoonful of sods and as much salt. Steam three hours, and serve with sweetened cream. A bandful of fruit, fresh or dried,

CLOVER FOR MANURE. Geo. Geddes of Onond ga county, N. Y., says "there is more fertilizing matter in a good crop of clover sod than in any twelve loads of manure you can find in the city."

We are confident that many fields would be greatAugusta, Thursday, June 9, 1864.

A subscriber desiring to change the post office rection of his paper must communicate to us the name the office to which it has been previously sent, otherwise shall be unable to comply with his request.

Mr. Jas. Stungs will visit the subscribers of th armer in Sagadahoc County during the months of May

Mr. V. DARLING, will visit subscribers in Oxford unty during the month of Jur

Our Summer Schools.

The good old Puritans, who, to their everlast g honor be it spoken, were the first to institute e "common schools," established alike for all. d free and open to all, high or low, rich or poor ade by custom of the times a sort of classifica on of these schools into "winter and summer hools." This classification holds good yet ough more particularly carried out in the couny districts than in the villages and cities. It ises from the necessity, or at any rate, from the nvenience of putting the large boys and girls work in the summer season, and giving them portunity during the winter to attend school, hen there is less call for their services in the eld or the shop. During the summer, the small boys and girls, many of whom would be kept home in the winter on account of the inclem acy of most of the season, could better attend. his general division of the scholars also tends to different grade of teachers. In the winter, a an was generally employed for a teacher, who, those days, was better qualified both by educa on and by physical strength to manage the bigger boys and girls," and in the summer some oung lady was employed at less wages. The mmer school usually commences in May and

ntinues until autumn. In obedience to this time honored custom, mos the "summer schools" in New England have ow commenced their sessions, and the "school arms" are busily and patiently performing their veral tasks. For some reason or other, thes mmer schools do not seem to excite so much licitude in the minds of parents and the guardias of our youth, as they ought. They seem to looked upon by too many as a sort of sec adary affair-a childish establishment, or asylum which the younger children can be placed, as uch to get them out of the way for the time be g as any thing. This is wrong. If either of ne two above named classes of schools should reeive extra attention, it is this. It is here the rst educational impulse is given to the young aind. It is here where the twig is first bent, nd we all subscribe to the old maxim, that as ne "twig is bent the tree is inclined." How imortant that it should receive the right inclination t first! We state these things for the consideraon of parents and guardians. None of our chools should be neglected, but if any of them hould receive a little extra attention from paents, it is the summer school. The influence

nd right understanding of parents in regard to hese things, is of immense importance to the rofit and welfare of these schools. No one, uness he has been a teacher himself, can realize how owerful, for good or for evil, is the influence of gainst the teacher.

he committee in Augusta say "some of the heads of families" (in a certain district) "are very careess in regard to the education of their children, and consequently the attendance of the scholars s very irregular." In another town the comnittee say "parents often complain of the ineficiency of their teachers, when the only trouble s their children are irregular in attendance : irregular, because they are allowed to stay away requently, or kept away to work." Throughout the whole series of reports we find this cause. viz., apathy, or carelessness in parents, produc-

On the other hand, there are occasionally bright examples of a reverse state of things among paents, and consequent improvment in the schools For instance, the committee of West Gardiner. peak of a district where "the parents are bebecoming interested in their schools, and by their risits to the school room, have stimulated their scholars, and encouraged their teachers in their arduous labors. This manifestation is bringing forth its fruit, a result sure to follow, but too seldom witnessed in our public schools." hope these few hints will be of service in rousing a little more attention to the importance of the

one, first mentioned we believe by Allison in his history of Europe, that while at first view war seems an unmixed source of evil to mankind, it is found to produce a degree of compassion and disinterested benevolence, truth, honor, and national regeneration of a moral nature, that nothing else can give when nations are corrupted and inflated by prosperity. We have an additional evidence of this axiom in the present war. It has developed the benevolence of the nation, and with benevolence the other virtues are exercised and made use of, to an unparalleled degree. There can be nothing more beautiful than the thought that the demands and necessities of our soldiers have met with so ready and generous a response from the people of the loyal States. A little work recently issued in New York, giving from official and other sources, the amount voluntarily ital punishment, indulges in the following huse ontributed by the people for the support of our mane and christian sentiment. He says: "I L. Turner and Edward Fenno, Esqs. armies, foots up the enormous sum of two hundred and twelve millions and a quarter of dollars! Think of it! and think of it not as a work completed, but one that is being augmented every their necks stretched." What a pity that the benevolent desire of our amiable friend, should not be gratified.

In our quiet city, only a week or two ago, over one thousand dollars was given for the aid of the Christian Commission, and that withaid of the Christian Commission, and that within a very few hours. But it is not only money that we are giving-useful as it is, and great as is the amount of it-we are giving something far more dear and precious for the sake of our beloved country. That which men hold dearest to themselves, their own lives, they are cheerfully giving for the life of their country. This too, as a pursuit, but have gone into the army prompted by a spirit of patriotism, and a desire to save the life of the nation. Money degenerates into nothing beside these young and precious lives! This is the way that war is instructing us in self-

the occasion. nomination of candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, will be held in Baltimore during unanimous vote.

better nation, ready and willing to battle for

liberty and truth, whenever the time, whatever

The War News of the Week. Gen. Grant is now with his army in front of Friday last one hundred and thirty-seven Maine Richmond, and the seige of the rebel capital has soldiers, wounded in the recent battles, arrived in commenced. A series of desperate attempts have this city by the afternoon train. Liberal arbeen made during the past week by Lee to extri-cate his army from the position into which he has on behalf of the city, for their proper reception been driven by the masterly and successful strate- and entertainment, and on their arrival at the gy of Gen. Grant, in all of which the rebel forces depot, they were taken into the Stanley House, have been defeated with heavy loss, and compelled where an excellent supper awaited the fatigue finally to fall back to the Chickahominy river, and hungry men. Gov. Cony, Adjutant General which constitutes a portion of the outer line of Hodsdon, Mayor Caldwell, and other gentlemen the defences of Richmond. Some days must received them on their entrance, and after they clapse, however, before the complete investment were seated at the bountifully loaded tables, a of the city can be effected. In the mean time brief but feeling address was made to them by we learn that Gen. Barnard, the distinguished the Governor, which was responded to with hearty head of the Engineer corps, has reached the front, under whose skilful supervision the regular seige in excellent spirits and seemed to regret nothing operations will be prosecuted. Reinforcements so much as the loss of the glorious opportunity are also being rapidly pushed forward, and Gen. of accompanying Gen. Grant into Richmond. Grant is drawing in the various outlying detach- After partaking of this timely and needed refreshments which have been operating in the valley of ment, they were placed in carriages provided by the Shenandoah, and on the line of the Lynch- the city, and conveyed to their quarters at Camps burg & Virginia Central Railroads since the commencement of the campaign. Gen. Pope's forces made every necessary arranegment for their care of the department of the Northwest, are also re- and comfort. A large proportion of the men ported to have joined him. These accessions will are slightly wounded, and many of them will be give Gen. Grant a force sufficient to enable him sufficiently recovered in a few weeks to return to gradually to draw his lines closer around the their regiments. In the mean time those who loomed city, and eventually it is confidently be- are desirous of doing so will be permitted to go lieved, to compel its surrender. It may be delayed to their homes on brief furloughs. It is expectindefinitely by the obstacles to be encountered, ed that other detachments of wounded men will but the final consummation cannot be doubtful. Gen. Sherman's progress in Georgia continues to be satisfactory. The enemy has been driven successively from every position taken by him, and compelled to fall back to Atlanta, where the last great struggle for rebel domination in the

Gulf States will take place. We confidently await the issue.

E* Major J. W. Welch of the 19th Maine, arrived at his home in this city on Thursday last. He was wounded on the 12the of May, soon after the successful charge by Gen. Hancock's corps on the enemy's works, and the capture of 3000 rebel prisoners, two Generals and 18 pieces of arrived arrived arrived arrived at his home in this city on the enemy's works, and the capture of 3000 rebel prisoners, two Generals and 18 pieces of arrived arriv Major J. W. Welch of the 19th Maine, arafter surrendered. Major W. consigned the flag to the care of some of his men, and a few minutes later, he was himself severely wounded and came near falling into the hands of the enemy. While in the hospital at Fredericksburg, the flag was brought to him, and is now in his possession.—

The trophy thus gallantly obtained proved to be a battle flag of the 33d Virginia, inscribed with the names of sixteen battles in which the regiment had been engaged. The staff was afterwards medic to serve a very convenient purpose. ment had been engaged. The staff was afterwards made to serve a very convenient purpose, being converted by the gallant Major into a pair of crutches, which he takes a commendable pride if not pleasure in using. The flag will be presented by him to Gov. Cony to be displayed among other rebel trophics in the State House.

Major Welch is rapidly recovering from his Major Welch is rapidly recovering from his wound, and expects to be able to rejoin his regi-

PHYSICAL CULTURE. The "Normal Institute of monstrous weight and proportions, in for Physical Education," incorporated in 1860, complete the blockade of the Neuse river in the In looking over the last annual report of our apprintendent of Common Schools, and reading the extracts of committee and supervisor reports, it is very evident that, in almost every instance of good or evil results in schools, the influence of two classes of Greducter corrections. Incorporated in 1860, and under the management of Dr. Dio Lewis, will open its Seventh Session on the Fifth of July next, 1864. The demand for Teachers of the New Gymnastics has become such, that the last was about to touch it when an accidental blow from a log of wood on the cap exploded in 1860, and under the management of Dr. Dio Lewis, will open its Seventh Session on the Fifth of July next, 1864. The demand for Teachers of the News about to touch it when an accidental blow from a log of wood on the cap explored. f good or evil results in schools, the influence of two classes of Graduates, consisting of about ninef good or evil results in schools, the influence of the parent underlies them both. For instance, ty ladies and gentlemen, were at once engaged, three followed on the explosion of the first, and and hundreds more might find profitable employment. Well known medical men assist in preparing the pupils to act as guides to Physical Culture. In the New Department of Gymnastics, being a country in a series of years. Sol-Dr. Lewis personally trains every candidate for the new Profession. If any reader would know more of this pioneer institution in a new and noble profession, let him or her send for a full manufeld, and torn into eternite into eternite in the station, were hurled, manufeld, and torn into eternite eternite into eternite into

Grant.

circular to Dr. Dio Lewis, Boston. The Massa-chusetts Teacher speaking of Dr. Lewis, says:
"To him more than any other man, is the country indebted for the present deep, practical integration."

The Massatime. Heater of a mile around, and in many instances it was found impossible to recognize the remains of the unfortunate victims. The signal try indebted for the present deep, practical intry indected for the present deep, practical in-terest in physical culture. He has done a noble work. tower and commissary building, twenty feet by eighty feet, built of logs, were thrown into the air a distance of eight hundred feet, and strewed THE 3D MAINE. The term of service of the 3d fragments. Maine expired on Saturday last, and the veterans of this war-worn regiment will soon return to

their homes. The chaplain of the regiment writes learns by a private letter that Col. Sabine Emery us that Col. Lakeman is in Alexandria wounded, but is doing well, and will be able to accompany of the 9th Maine, has been compelled to resign, and that his resignation has been accepted. The the regiment on its return to the State. The regiment left this city on the 5th of June, 1861, under the command of Col., now Major General other sources, that intemperance, which has Howard, and numbered nearly 1000 men of all proved the ruin of so many otherwise competent ranks. After three years of arduous and perilous service it will return with scarcely more Co. K, was reduced to the ranks by Gen. Butler, than a hundred of the original numbers on its mus- for not picketing his men as ordered, and thereby GIVING. No truth is more apparent than the ter rolls. No regiment has earned for itself a losing an important position. The Argus says more honorable record and we trust a generous reception will be given to the handful of surviving and lost three killed, one missing and twenty heroes on their arrival home.

Some time ago the cook of a vessel then lying at one of wharves disappeared and has not since been heard of. He was supposed to have been drowned, and the probability is that the body found is that of the missing man. His name and residence are unknown.

PARROTIC AND TIMELY BENEVOLENCE. Thos. S. Lang has deposited with W. R. Smith, Eq., cashidate of the missing man. His name and residence are unknown.

THE MORAL INFLUENCE OF HANGING. An anonymous correspondent writing us in support of capital punishment, indulges in the following humane and christian sentiment. He says: "I hope after the Governor's term expires we shall have him another, and perhaps we may get rid of some of the wretches who are a pest to society. I hope I shall have the privilege of seeing some of their necks stretched." What a pity that the benefit of our amiable friend, should not be gratified.

THERE CHILDREN DROWNED. We learn from TIMELY BENEVOLENCE. Thos. S. Lieut. Lovering of the Wave is a severe captured. This show is a sad one to the squadron, and Satistate boat's crew captured. This blow is a sad one to the valence to the squadron, and Satistate boat's crew captured. This blow is a sad one to the valence to the squadron, and Satistate boat's crew captured. This blow is a sad one to the valence to the valence to the wave is a severe lieut. Lovering of the Wave is a severe lieut. Lovering of the Wave is a severe lieut. Lovering of the Wave is a severe the after the wave is a severe coptured. The wave is a severe captured. The board of the wave is a severe challed. Lieut. Lovering of the Wave is a severe the wave is a severe coptured. The wave is a severe challed to be the wave is a severe challed to be a fine of the wave is a severe challed to be a fine of the wave is a severe the wave is a severe the wave is a severe challed to be a fine of the wave is a severe challed to be a fine of the wave is a severe the wave occurred since May 16th:

This blow is a sad one to the vave is a severe che wave the wave is a severe the wave is a severe

THREE CHILDREN DROWNED. We learn from gusta, Major, vice Granger, promoted. the Lewiston Journal that a small sail boat, in Lt. A. Godwin of the 14th Maine, who has which were Col. Thurston Libbey with two small been on recruiting service in this State since the daughters, aged 9 and 7 years, a daughter of 19th of February last, will leave this city on his Col. Fillebrown aged 9, and a daughter of Rev. return to his regiment taking with him a squad Mr. Tusts, all of Auburn, was capsized on Satur- of twenty recruits. The 14th is now stationed at dey afternoon last in the Androscoggin river, and Baton Rouge, and numbers about 500 men, Gorham L. Boynton, Bangor; Wm. P. Haines, all except Col. Libbey and his youngest daughter including the re-enlisted veterans and new redrowned. The bodies of the children have been cruits.

The National Division of the Sons of Temperance, will hold its annual session at Cleve- A. Cutler, 20; A. J. Osborne, 8th; F. Rosmier. land, Ohio, on the 16th of July. The following 4th; E.W. Young, 3d; William L. Davis, 20th; This is the way that war is instructing us in self-sacrifice, making of us a nobler, stronger and are the delegates selected from the Grand Divis-C. A. Butler, 3d; C. Cohan, 3d; L.G. Flanders, ion of Maine:—S. L. Carlton, M. W. P; D. B. Randall, J. S. Kimball, H. K. Morrill and B. F. Houston, 13th; Enoch M. Brown, 5th;

The 12th Maine, re-enlisted veterans, numbering 310, including 18 officers, under the command of Col. W. K. Kimball, left Portland on gia. the present week. There is very little doubt of Friday last on its return to the field. The regithe nomination of President Lincoln by a nearly ment sailed from New York for the army on Sat-

ARRIVAL OF MAINE WOUNDED SOLDIERS. On | cheers by the wounded heroes. The boys were continue to arrive during the next few weeks, hospital accommodations having been provided here for several hunded men. The following is a list of the wounded men wh

arrived here on Friday, June 3d : Geo L Ames, H, 4tb; W S Adams, G, 31st; John B Adams, C, 19th; Robt Bradshaw, II, 6tb; Chas E Beal, E, 3d; Wm A Brown, I, 3d; L J Babcock, F, 6tb; Alex Banks, H, 6th; F Brown, H, 19th; Thos A Baker, F, 19th; Wm Beckler, E, 8th; S G Chandler, K, 3d; J H Crosby, B, 11th; G N Curtis, H 3d; J F Chase, F, 19th; Eben Colby G, 4th, I W Cursier, H 5th, Oliver G

FATAL TORPEDO EXPLOSION. On Friday, 27th ment in season to enter Richmond with Gen. ult., a train was sent from Newbern, N. C., to Bachellor's Creek with four of thirteen torpedoes

the country for a great distance around with the

THE NINTH MAINE. The Portland Argus wounded. Maj. Granger was here severel wounded in the thigh. On the 20th, 200 of th The body of an unknown person was found in the river at Gardiner on Saturday last. The body appeared to be that of a man about twenty-five or thirty years of age, and the indications were that it had been in the water some time. Some time ago the cook of a vessel then lying at Colby was badly wounded in the thigh. On the 20th, 200 of the regiment were engaged in a hard fight and lost 6 killed, 6 missing and 46 wounded. On the 22d, the regiment had 80 men on picket, of which 29 were lost. They had also been in several other affrays, in which they suffered. Lieut. Brad. Smith will lose both arms from wounds. Lieut. Colby was badly wounded in the thigh. On the 20th, 200 of the regiment were engaged in a hard fight and lost 6 killed, 6 missing and 46 wounded. On the 22d, the regiment had 80 men on picket, of which 29 were lost. They had also been in several other affrays, in which they suffered. Lieut. Brad. Smith will lose both arms from wounded. Colby was badly wounded in the thigh. On the 20th, 200 of the regiment were engaged in a hard fight and lost 6 killed, 6 missing and 46 wounded. On the 22d, were lost. They had also been in several other affrays, in which they suffered. Lieut. Brad. Smith will lose both arms from wounded in the thigh. On the 20th, 200 of the regiment were engaged in a hard fight and lost 6 killed, 6 missing and 46 wounded. On the 22d, the regiment had 80 men on picket, of which 29 were lost. They had also been in several other affrays, in which they suffered. Lieut. Brad. Smith will lose both arms from wounds.

DEATHS. The following Maine soldiers have

Maj. Henry M. Stinson of this city a mem ber of Gen. Howard's staff is reported dangerously wounded during the recent operations in Geor-

The well known stallion "Hiram Drew" has been sold to parties in Boston for \$2000.

AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

\$1081 03

Meeting of the City Council. Augusta, June 6th, 1864.

Present the Mayor, Aldermen Fenno, Wadsworth, Currier, Merchant, Thorn and Gaslin. Reports accepted. Report of the Committee on Finance; on claims of Joel Richardson for an abatement of taxes, that the petitioner have leave to withdraw; of the Committee on New Streets; on the petition of Chas. Currier and another to have Franklin street opened, that the same is necessary and expedient-of the Treasurer of the Augusta Free Bridge Company, for the fourteenth quarter, ending May 15, 1864:

RECEIPTS.
1864. Feb. 16, Cash in Treasury, \$1865 62

May 15, Amount paid out, May 15, Cash in Treasury,

\$1865 62 Petitions Referred. Petition of Sarah Ladd for damages from water turned upon her lot by the city authorities, from Green street, to the Committee on Highways; of the enginemen for higher pay for services in the engine companies. to the Committee on Fire Department; of Wm. Wing, Jr., and others, for a new street; of Sam'l Cony, and others, for a new street, to the Committee on New Streets.

Orders were passed, directing the Committee

on New Streets, with the City Solicitor, to accompany the County Commissioners June 28. 1864, to view the proposed route for a new road from Augusta, and oppose the location of the same. Authorizing the Mayor to purchase a gravel bank for the use of the city, on Sand Hill. Directing the Committee on New Streets to lay out Franklin street, and a new street leading north from Laurel street. Directing the City Clerk to procure suitable books for recording births, deaths and marriages, and file under their appropriate heads all the city papers and vouchers for the last ten years. Authorizing the Treasurer to allow a discount of 10 per cent. on all taxes paid to him on or before the ninth day of July next, and 6 per cent. from that time to November 18, 1864, and that Roll of Accounts be paid to the amount of \$183.16

An Appeal TO THE

Patriotic and Benevolent People of Maine. The undersigned have been appointed a Comgittee by the Maine Soldiers' Relief Association. good people of our State, contributions to be ap-plied and expended for the benefit of sick and wounded soldiers of Maine regiments.

abled to do many more works of mercy, which the larger associations referred to, would find it impossible to perform. Limiting our field of la-bor as we do, we are able to render efficient and bor as we do, we are able to render efficient and signal service to those brave men who need our ministrations, and as each State is maintaining a similar association, each is of course compelled to look homeward for the means wherewith to support it and render its efforts vigorous and effective.

In the name of these brave men who are so freely pouring out their blood on so many battle foot and chook it. If S Nickerson, hip: Frank Smith, and: GA Brown, hip: Wiven, severely: S H Billed—Private J O Hodgkins. Wounded—Capt A D Millett, thigh, severely; Sergeant S W Ellistit, ankle, slightly; Corps G L Wheeler, do do; Crockett, slightly; privates G R Allen, leg, severely; C H Burke, shoulder, slightly; N Cole, hands, severely; C H Burke, shoulder, slightly; N Cole, hands, severely; C H Burke, shoulder, slightly; C T Corps G L Wheeler, do do; C Crockett, slightly; Drivates G R Allen, leg, severely; C H Burke, shoulder, slightly; N Cole, hands, severely; C T Burke, shoulder fields, we appeal to their friends and kinsman at hand; G A Brown, hip; W Given, severely; S H Bilbone to be mindful of them in their hour of suffering and distress. Act promptly and whatever Co. E. Wounded—Private John H Keves, hand.

A. B. FARWELL, HORATIO KING, 273. F St. Washington, May 10, 1864.

CAPTURE OF U. S GUNBOATS. A New Orleans correspondent of the New York Herald, writing on the 19th ult., furnishes the following particu-

lars of the capture of the Federal gunboats Granite City and Wave, belonging to the blockading Casualties in the Ninth Maine from May 6th

fleet off Sabine Pass, Texas:

"The versels captured went to Sabine Pass for the purpose of capturing five schooners, which had on board about 1500 bales of cotton; and while lying in the river, waiting for coal, the rebels threw a pontoon bridge across Mud Bayou, the bridge having been previously destroyed by our forces. Over this the enemy brought six pieces of artillery and five hundred men. Their movements were made under cover of darkness, on the night of the 9th inst. The first intimation the gunboats had of the close proximity of the rebels was a salvo from the rebel guns which were within a few yards of them—in fact, so close that it was but a few moments before the Granite City was completely riddled, and so damaged in her machinery as to be unable to move; yet the vessel was not surrendered until the last hope was gone.

In the meantime the rebels were paying their.

Casualties in the Ninth Maine from May 6th to May 22d.

Maj Geo F Granger, flesh wound in thigh.

Co. A. Wounded—Lieut Bradley Smith, arm severe; Ser W A Babcock, head slight; Henry A Hall, arm do; Wm Logan, hand severe; Juno O Gardner, shoulder do; Samuel Hogeman, thigh; Samuel Howe, leg severe; Wm Farrell, arm do; Paulette Edwards, shoulder; G W Greenlow, arm.

Co. B. Killed—M W Welch, C W Greene. Wounded—Fred Paine, hip; James Potter, wrist fractured; A D Morse, leg flesh; Joceph Avery, mouth severe; S B Monroe, hip. Missing—Serg Dennis M Hagan.

Co. C. Wounded—Corp Chas York, leg severe; David Macomber, hand do; John MoGraugh, slightly; Ai Crockett, shoulder severe.

Co. D. Wounded—Corp Alfred Smith, finger; Chas Seekings, wrist; T B Brown, side slight; J J Trickey, hip severe; John O Welch, arm do; J Gala
gene.

In the meantime the rebels were paying their.

Co. E. Killed—Frank Perry. Wounded—Corp F A.

Co. E. Killed—Frank Perry. Wounded—Corp F A.

machinery as to be unable to move; yet the vessel was not surrendered until the last hope was gone.

In the meantime the rebels were paying their attention to the Wave. She continued the action some time after the Granite City was forced to surrender, and dismounted four of the rebel guns and caused considerable havoc among the troops on shore. The troops were aided by a cotton clad steamer. Paymaster's Clerk. Charles H. Grace, was in command of the boarding party on the Wave, and fought like a hero; but the rebels were too strong, and the Wave was so crippled that she could not be handled under the terrific fire, and was compelled to surrender after having made a desperate resistance.

As far as we are able to learn, only one officer of the vessel was killed, and he Acting Assistant Paymaster, J. Reed of the Granite City. All hands of both vessels are prisoners of war at Sabine Pass.

The Pocahontas and Aroostook were dispatched to the scene, but drawing too much water, were unable to do anything except to shell the country in range of their guns. In the interim the New London had sent in a boat's crew to communicate with the captured vessels. Her executive officer, Activated and the captured vessels

with the captured vessels. Her executive officer, Acting Master Henry I Sturgis, was shot dead and the boat's crew captured.

This blow is a sad one to the squadron, and Sa-

The Democratic State Convention was held in Portland on Wednesday last for the election of delegates at large to the National Convention, which will be held in Chicago on the 4th of July for the nomination of a candidate for President. The following gentlemen were chosen delegates:

Gorham L. Boynton, Bangor; Wm. P. Haines, Biddeford; John W. Dana, Fryeburg; Richard D. Rice, Augusta.

Thirty-first Muine—Chas A Potter, Co E; Geo S Smith; Lowis Cartin, H; Geo Grant, B; David Nichols Jewell of Windsor, now eighty years of age, covered upwards of 1700 hills of corn in one day, last week. This is a good day's work, and there are but few men of this advanced age who could do as much.

battles in Virginia:

Thirty-first Muine—Chas A Potter, Co E; Geo S Smith; Lowis Cartin, H; Geo Grant, B; David Nichols E; Anderson Coan, C.

Thirty-second Maine—Osborn Trafton, F.

First Maine Heavy Artillery—E J Salisbury, C; D W Sidurne, L; Eben W Bean, E; A Moulton; C H Jones, F; J C Atkinson, G; E W Beaver, Francis Knowlton, Ira Chapman, I; Thornton M Pierce, Henry H Doane, P Griffin, A J Douglass, A A Huntly, K; Corp Charles Smith; Lowis Cartin, H; Geo Grant, B; David Nichols Cartin, H; Geo Grant, B; David Nichols Cartin, H; Geo Grant, B; David Cartin, H; Geo Grant,

A Convention of about three hundred delegates from several of the loyal States, assembled at Cleveland, Ohio, last week, and nominated John C. Fremont for President, and Gen. John Cochrane, of New York, for Vice President.

The Granite Bank, Augusta, supplies 10-40 bonds at par, and 5-20 bonds at a premium.

LINES.

Twilight's gentle hour is lovely, Evening's balmy breeze is clear, Stars that twinkle far above me, Smile and whisper life is dear; Flowers bloom in every pathway, Sheltered by the evergreen : Birds amid the let'y branches Warble songs to One unseen.

Nature smiles in all its gladness, But this apring-time of the year Brings the human heart a sadness, Chills it with a gloomy fear; For our Nation: oh: our Nation: Weeps in tears of blood to-day, For its sins this gloom and darkness Clouds the lovely month of May.

Oh! our Nation! God protect it
In its struggle for the right;
Eave it from the power of tyrants,
By thy strong right arm of might;
Vail not still thy light in shadows,
While we wait and humbly pray,
Seeking for thy kind protection,
For thy light to guide our way.

Shield our brothers in the conflict, Daring nobly in the strife: For the holy cause of freedom, Valued even more than life! But the fallen! the bereaved ones! Those who feel the damp, the blight

Hover near them, oh! ye angels, Weep for them ye stars of night Bloom more tenderly, ye flowers, For the path of those who grieve, For the loved and slain in battle.— Angels, grant them thy reprieve; And we'll hope through all disaster, Through the darkness and delay; For we know a God of justice

Leads us in his own right way.

Fayette. Moy 23, 1864. For the Maine Farmer.

A HERO'S DEATH.

arn my face towards the enemy."-Last words of Gen. Ric

Turn my face to the enemy!

Let me not die with my back to the foe!

The terrible struggle is over for me,
For I feel my life-blood running low,
This is my last fierce, bloody fight;
I shall lie and reat—for my work is done;
I have done my be.t for honor and right—
Now I'll sleep and dream of victorier's wcm.
My country will grant me an honored bed,
For my warmest love she could ever claim;
I shall find a place 'mongst her patriot dead
Who kept unsullied her glorious name.
Our boys are gallant and true I know;
They all are heroes—the world must own;
But the murderous fire of the rebel foe
Sweeps them down in swaths—as the grass is mown.
Ah well! far better a hero's grave
Than a cringing coward's life of shame!
I die for the home of the free and brave,
And I am content with a soldier's fame.
Turn my face to the enemy!
Let me face the fee like a soldier trae;
Good bye friends—the loyal and free
Ta another world I am ammond now.

Let me face the fee like a second.

Good bye friends—the loyal and free
To another world I am summoned now.

FRANK FIELDING

List of Casualties in the 8th Maine

Major Wm. M. McArthur commanding the 8th Maine, transmits to Adjutant General Hodsdor the following list of casualties in his regiment during the recent engagements with the enemy on the James River from the 18th to the 22d of head quarters at Washington, to solicit from the May. We have previously reported the list of casualties in the same regiment up to May 18th. wounded soldiers of Maine regiments.

A great and benificent work is being done for all the soldiers of the Union Army by the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, and our labors are in perfect harmony with theirs. We devote our efforts, however, exclusively to the relief of soldiers from our own State, and in this way are ended.

Cushman, leg; Chas T Hil n, head and side; Benj J Emery, shoulder, mortally; Alonzo C Hasey, hand slightly; Dan'l A Miles, arm and hand; Geo F Robin son, leg; C > F Weeks, face. Co. D. Killed—Private J O Hodgkins. Wounded—

fering and distress. Act promptly and whatever you have to do for them do it quickly.

All articles appropriate for sick and wounded men may be sent to the care of Geo. R. Davis State Agent Portlgnd, for Maine State agency, 273 F Street, Washington, D. C.

All contributions of money may be remitted by letter to Horatio King, Treasurer Maine Relief Association, Washington, D. C.

The Association washington, D. C.

The Association has among its members nearly all the Maine people resident either temporarily or permanently in Washington, and contributors may be assured that whatever they give will be faithfully and wisely applied for the relief of Maine soldiers.

do Go. E. Wounded—Private John H Keyes, hand. Co. F. Killed—Privates Albert Varney, True H Prescot, Hiram Webber. Wounded—Lts Jos Small, arm, severely; Henry E Tozier, arm, slightly; Corp Mark E Bushier, arm, severely; privates John A Chaples, foot, Go S Estabrook, leg, slightly; Micajah H Strout, hand and arm, severely; A J Townsend, hip; Jere Reardon, thigh; John Hewes, knee, slightly.

Co. K. Killed—Joshua M Page, Seth H Colby, Wm L Chase. Wounded—2d Lieut Hiram N Parker, thigh; Serg Howard Collins, arm; Serg Stephen Danforth, do; O Stevens, breast; Alvah A Clewley, do; R Smith, neek; Wm H Smith, side; David Krox, leg; Stephen G Inman, foot; Jeremiah Boobar, leg; Wm Caswell, breast; Leander Doyle, thigh; Alfred S Varney, leg. Missing—Chas Brown. Co. E. Wounded-Private John H Keyes, hand.

-Chas Brown. Wм. M. McАвтнив, Maj. Com. 8th Me. Vol. Casualties in 8th Me. Volunteers May 21st and 22d. 1864. Geo W Partridge, Co H, killed; Josiah P Newall, E. wounded, hand; Eijah S Grant, H, head slight; Fred

wounded, hand; England A. Stevens, II, do do.
J. H. H. Hewitt, 2d Lieut.,
and Acting Adj. 8th Me. Vol.

The following casualties in Maine regimen have occurred since May 16th:

verely; J Blackstone, E. elightly; A O Robinson, F. leg; Lieut L R Rogers, F. leg; N O Bean, G, thigh; Lieut N S Rand, K, arm. Missing—Lieut L B Stack.

DEATH OF MAINE SOLDIERS. The following is list of deaths of Maine soldiers in the hospitals in Washington and Fredericksburg since the recent battles in Virginia :

David E Andrews.

Fourth Maine—Ransom Forbes, C; Patrick Crowly, H.
Sisth Maine—Rufus Madden, P H. Collins, F.
Seventh Mane—John Gotham, F.

Seventh Maine—John Gotham, F.
Sixteenth Maine—Maj A D Leavitt.
Seventeenth Maine—John Boyle, A; Alex Campbell, C
Ninetsenth Maine—Frank Waterman, A; J L Thomp
son, E; Serg Nelson Mayo, D; Chauncey J Dunn, C
Lawrence Bourne, K; Elisha Bugbee, B.
Twentieth Maine—Benj Ferbes.
Eighth Maine—A E Conant,
Ninth Maine—J H Petrine.

Latest Telegraphic Aews. FROM GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

OPERATIONS UP TO SATURDAY EVENING. DETAILS OF FIGHTING ON FRIDAY.

EVERYTHING PROGRESSING FAVORABLY.

To Major General Dix:

A dispatch from Gen. Grant, dated 6 o'clock this morning, at Harris' Shops, has just been re-

LATER FROM EUROPE.

pulsed.
Gen Hancock's lines are within a few yards of the tebel works. The rebels were very busy on Saturday P.M. rebels work on the west side of the Chickahominy at Bottom's Bridge and towards evening much

(Signed)
To Major General Dix:

To Major General Dix:

Washington, June 6, 1 P. M. Dispatches have been received from Maj. Gen. Grant's headquarters ? day, but they report only certain changes in the position of corps and contemplated operations. They state that everything is going on well.

The chief Quartermaster of the army reports a personal inspection of the Department at White House; it is in a most efficient state. All needful supplies are on hand, and wagons transport them easily to the army.

The wounded are being brought in and transports are not delayed a moment.

The wounded are being brought in and transports are not delayed a moment.

The other dispatch above referred to is dated at A dispatch from Gen. Sherman, dated at 12 o'clock has morning, and states that in Hancock to-day at Ackworth Station, says:

de and subjected to an enhlading hre he was compelled to evacuate the works he had so gallantly taken and abandon the guns. His loss was severe amounting to about 800.

Warren's corps, on the right, was attacked this afternoon by a heavy force of the enemy, but they were handsomely repulsed with severe loss.

The 18th corps was engaged skirmishing most of the day, and made a charge on the enemy's position in their front, but were unable to hold it. They fell back to their former position.

The 6th corps, on the left of the 18th, have been engaged more or less all day, and have suffered a good deal the past two days.

An attack on the left of the 2d corps, supposed for the purpose of feeling our left, was made an hour ago, (8 P. M.) but the enemy were soon driven back.

A rebel captain of cavalry was captured a day or two ago, trying to rally his men. He was terribly excited, and cursed his men at an awful rate saying the whole Southern cavalry were worthless, and it was no use trying to fight the Yankee cavalry. The horses he said, in the saying the whole southern cavalry were worthless, and it was no use trying to fight the Yankee cavalry. The horses he said, Southern cavalry were worthless, and it was no use trying to fight the Yankee cavalry. The horses he said,
were played out, and if they made a stand, they could
never get away, so they always made sure to get a good
start before the Yankees came too close. Our loss for
the last two days near Cold Harbor, will number near
5000 killed and wounded, while the enemy's will be
A woman reports that a meeting was held yester-

nearly the same.

The change in position to-day has been very little, our advance being about one mile beyond Cold Harbor.

HEADQUARTERS Army of Potomac, 3

4th—8 A. M. 5

Our cavalry were engaged all day yesterday in the

vicinity of How s Stores.

The first attack was made on Hampton's command, which was badly defeated with heavy loss.

We afterwards attacked Hill's left on the Tolotomy river with the 2d New York, and drove one brigade out of their works and held the place an hear. We then withdrew. We hold Howes' Store. Gen. Wilson bivouacked last night between Betheada

Church and the Pamunkey river, and has a strong pooition.
Our loss was not heavy. To-day the army has rested, and nothing but artillery duelling occurre

yesterday afternoon.

The Times publishes a letter from its correspondent at

The Daily News is an active to the Daily News in the North has at last found a General. It says:

Grant possesses military skill and moral power which have hitherto been unknown to the Federal side. Even the brilliancy of Lee's achievements does not surpass the masterly skill with which Grant has arranged the combined movements of troops from the frontier of Georgia to the banks of the Potomac. The crushing vigor which has directed his blows in the field, and the dogged tenacity with which he refuses to admit the necessity of retreat or possibility of disaster. In short, Grant has fixed his teeth in his adversary, with sleep! 's tenacity he cliogs to him, nor have all the efforts of Southern skill and all the desperate courage of the Southern chivalry been able to shake off the sturdy Northernor, or cause him to relax his hold.

Inceded in clothing at an and corn; they also need information as to where any number of destitute females can find shelter and food.

Important from Gen. Sherman.—Another Victory and another Advance.—Gen. Thomms' Corps within Twelve Mites of Atlanta.

We have no intelligence from Gen. Grant later than yesterday at 6 A. M.

An unofficial despatch received here at 4 o'clock this morning, dated yesterday, 31st, at Kingston Ga., reports that Major Hoskins of Gen. Stoneman's staff came from the front this afternoon, and

of the South. If Gen. Grant ever reaches Richmond, he will find Lee has exacted the tunest obtainable price in blood, and will leave a position in his hands with no greater value than was attached to the Wilderness after the battle was over.

The advantages of ground, position and intelligence, are with the Confederates and Washington has been nearer capture more than once, than Richmond is now. If Lee can make Grant pay the current rate for every mile of ground, it may be a question whether the resources and endurance of the Federals will prove as inexhaustible as the obstinacy of their Generals.

man's movemen Additional for supplies.

(Signed)

PHILADELPHIA says news has been nearer capture more than once, than Richmond is now. Ston, Ga., by the supplies of ground, it may be a question whether the resources and endurance of the Federals will prove as inexhaustible as the obstinacy of their Generals.

GRANT'S HANDLING OF HIS TROOPS. The New York Tribune, in an article on Grant's late move-ments, has the following remark illustrative of

the most difficult branches of military service— that of moving great bodies of troops with rapidity and precision. He handles his huge army as if it were a brigade. His last march is equally remarkable in another way—the crossing and the strategic use of rivers. Viewed as impediments to the movements of his army, Gen. Grant has utterly disregarded the North Anna and the Pamunky, while at the same time he has made both of the research of the resea of them serve as a complete protection to his own flank in marching past his enemy.

of them serve as a complete protection to his own flank in marching past his enemy.

How to keep Meats and Fruits from Spoiling in Hot Weather.—Great improvements have been made in Refrigerators, within a few years. In the old box Refrigerators, where a lump of ice is put at the bottom and the article to be cooled at Dabery's ford Baker's North Carolina brigade at the state of the North Anna Gen. Sheridan, with two divisions of cavalry, marched all night, and Thursday morning the fords on the Pamunky were in our possession.

At Dabery's ford Baker's North Carolina brigade at the bottom and the article to be cooled by the desired our advance and assailed us when we had IN HOT WEATHER.—Great improvements have been made in Refrigerators, within a few years. In the old box Refrigerators, where a lump of ice Is put at the bottom and the article to be cooled placed over it, there is an unnecessary waste of ice. The Polar Refrigerator has some excellent points. It is divided into two compartments by a central wedge form of corrugated zinc, on which all the moisture is condensed and passed off. The ice is placed at the top, and the water filtered and drawn off at the bottom from a plated first placed. At Dabery's ford Baker's North Carolina brigade population and valence when we had opposed our advance and assailed us when we laid our pontoon bridge. Gen. Custar's and Devon's brigades drove them off to Hanover Court House, killing many and capturing a large number of prisoners.

The 6th corps was soon at our heels, then came off at the bottom from a plated faucet. It is an advantage to have seperate compartments, as delicate fruits, butter, milk, &c., can be kept where they will not contract any unpleasant flavor from meats and other provisions. Lesley & Elliott, 494 Broadway, N. Y., are the manufacturers.—

No vocabulary can establish language sufficiently strong in commendation of that excellent and indispensable article known as the J. Monroe Taylor Gold Medal Soap. The lady having aught to do in any household department, from the wash tub to the finest needle work, should not fail to supply herself with a year's stock. It only requires a person to use it once to use it their whole life. Most of the grocers sell it,

The Record of the War.

Gen. Grant in Front of Richmond--- Attack ou our Left Repulsed-- The Enemy's Entrench-ed Skirmish Line Taken.

WAR DEPARTMENT. Washington, May 31-P.M.

ceived. It is as follows.
"The enemy came over on our left last evening English Comments on the Campaign in with considerable slaughter. To relieve Gen. War-WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, June 6th—7 A. M.

To Major General Dis:
We have despatches from Gen. Grant's headquarters down to 6 o'clock last evening, which state that there had been no fighting during the day.
The enemy made an attack Saturday evening upon Hancock, Wright, and Smith, but were everywhere remulsed.

with considerable slaughter. To relieve Gen. Warren, who was on the left, speedily, Gen. Meade ordered an attack by the balance of our lines. Gen. Hancock was the only one who received the drove the enemy from his intrenched skirmish line, and still holds it. I have no report of our losses, but suppose them to be small.

Other official dispatches (not from Grant) were received at the same time and give more details

received at the same time and give more details.

They are dated yesterday (30th May) 8 o'clock

"In the course of the afternoon Warren has Chickahominy at Bottom's Bridge and towards evening made a path across the east side.

A despatch from Gen Sherman, dated yesterday, June 5th, 3.30 A. M., at Altoona Creek, states that the enemy discovering us moving round on his right flank, abandoned his position last night and marched off.

Gen McPherson is moving to-day for Arkworth.

Gen Thomas is in the direct road to Marietta, and Gen Schefeld is on his right. pushed down on our left until his flank division under Crawford reached a point abreast of Shady on Warren's left, attempting to turn it, but was Gen Schofield is on his right.

On Warren's left, attempting to turn it, but was It has been raining hard for three days and the roads repulsed. The engagement was short, sharp and

It has been raining hard for three days and the are heavy.

An examination of the enemy's abandoned works show an immense line of works which I have turned, with less loss to curselves than we have inflicted upon taken a considerable number of prisoners, and that there are many rebel dead on the field. Of his own losses he has not yet a report. His latest dispatch says the enemy are moving troops to his left

A dispatch from Gen. Sherman, dated at 12 o'clock noon to-day at Ackworth Station, says:

"I am now on the railroad at Ackworth, and have full possession forward to within 6 miles of Marietta."

No other military operations to-day.

(Signed) Edwin M. Stanton, See'y of War.

Headquarters Army of Potomac, June 3d-9 P. M.

Fighting has been going on all day along the lines, but principally with artillery, the causualites being quite large.

When Gen. Barlow's division charged the enemy's works this morning he succeeded in getting possession

A dispatch from Gen. Sherman, dated at 12 o'clock occk's attack last night Col. Brooks drove the enemy out of a strong intrenched skirmish line and holds it. The loss is not reported.

Burnside's whole corps got across Tolopotomy creek last evening, and is in full connection with Warren's. The left of Hancock rests on this side of the creek. The 6th corps is on Hancock's right and threatens the left flank of the enemy. Smith ought to arrive at Newcastle by noon, whence he can support Warren and Burnside if necessary. Sheridan. with Gregg's and Torbitt's divisions of when Gen. Barlow's division charged the enemy's can support Warren and Barnside if necessary. Works this morning he succeeded in getting possession of 17 guns besides 250 prisoners, but not being supported and subjected to an enfliading fire he was compelled to evacuate the works he had so gallantly taken and abandon the guns. His loss was severe amounting to The country thereabouts is thickly wooded with cavalry is on our left flank. Wilson is on the right

A woman reports that a meeting was held yester-day in Richmond to see whether the city should be surrendered or burnt, and that the Mayor advocated surrender and was put in Castle Thunder. The enemy attacked my lines yesterday and were repulsed. To-day they have been demonstrating against my works on Spring Hill, on the easterly side of the Appomatox, but are repulsed." Nothing further since my telegram of this even-

ing from Gen. Grant. (Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON. Beauregard's Lesses in his Attacks on But-ler---Gloom in Richmond---Destitution in

NEW YORK, May 31. The World's Bermuda

In the fight yesterday Breckenridge occupied the right, Beauregard next, Longstreet the centre, and Ewell on the left, while Hill's corps was held in reserve. Their artillery fire was good at some points, two of our caissons being exploded by their shells, and several men and horses killed and wounded at each.

The wounded are being sent off as rapidly as possible. The Herald's correspondent with Gen. Butler says of the battle at Hatchee's, on the 2d:

At 3 o'clock A. M., the rebels opened with artillery; and massing a body dashed on our picket line, and captured a number of the 3d New Hampshire, who then drove the rebels back, capturing 25 men.

Two other similar attacks were made, but none of their successful. Our losses were heavy, but those of the rebels much heavier. We took between 60 and 70 prisoners

The Tribune's headquarters despatch dated June 2d,

The Richmond Enquirer of the 26th inst. states
The Tribune's healquarters despatch dated June 2d,
says our successful operations of Monday and Tuesday,
compelled the enemy to withdraw to the south side of
the Chickahominy, except a thin line. Our cavalry entered Mechanicsville last evening.

Grant has thrown the left wing away to the east of
Richmond Enquirer of the 26th inst. states
that great gloom prevails in the city, caused by
the closing of all the stores, shops, &c., for the
purpose of bringing into the service all men capable of bearing arms. The families of the poor
militia, it says, continue to mingle anathemas and Richmond, and is threatening to cross the Chickahominy at Bottom Bridge. The line to the White House is now open upon the south side of the Pamankey.

HELIFAX, N. S., 6th. The China, from Liverpool 28th and Queenstown 29th, for Boston, arrived at 5:30 will treasure them up.

will treasure them up.

An Atlanta despatch to the Richmond Exam-The Times publishes a letter from its correspondent at Richmond, under date of April 21, showing that the Confederate Government had obtained most exact information of the Federal plans for the campaign, in a despatch written a fortnight before Grant commenced his march, and the operations recorded are delineated with extraordinary precision.

The Daily News in an article on the city of Washington advices thinks that the North has at last found a General. It says:

Grant possesses military skill and moral power which in proposed to the people of Georgia, Alabama and South Carolina to aid them. Immediate help is needed in clothing for women and children, bacon, salt meats, fish, meal and corn; they also need Grant possesses military skill and moral power which in proposed the proposed of the 26th says the people of Northern Georgia are crowding into Atlanta, awaiting the impending struggle. The relief committee are doming all in their power for their sustenance, and appeal to the people of Georgia, Alabama and South Carolina to aid them. Immediate help is needed in clothing for women and children, bacon, salt meats, fish, meal and corn; they also need

Northernor, or cause him to relax his hold.

The Times remarks that Grant is following the military arithmetic of Napoleon, which promised certain results as the product of so many thousand lives. Napoleon always arrived at a vital point, whereas the Confederates and Confederate cause has no one vital point. The capture of Richmond will never bring the North one step nearer the restoration of the Union or conquest of the South. If Gea. Grant ever reaches Richmond, he will find Lee has exacted the numer of health and the state of the south. If Gea. Grant ever reaches Richmond, he will find Lee has exacted the numer of health and the state of the south. this object had been the purpose of Gen. Sher-man's movements for several days.

Additional forces are reaching him; also ample

> PHILADELPHIA, June 1. A Cincinnatti despatch says news has been received here direct from Kingston, Ga., by telegraph, which states that Gen. Sherman arrived at Dallas last Saturday, and pushed on reinforcements to Gen. McPherson, who was to reach Atlanta by next Saturday, unless a heavy force of rebels were in his way.
>
> At lasts accounts he was at Sweetwater town, and had driven the rebels across Powder and Nick-

EDWIN M. STANTON.

his mastery of his profession:—

Gen. Grant shows himself a master of one of across Chattahoochie river, 12 miles from At-Innta.

The main army under Gen. Thomas was advancing. He occupied Marietta on Monday, taking some four hundred prisoners, a railroad train of sick and wounded rebels, with several cannon and

OLD TAVERN CHURCH, VA., May 30. We have

Grant was on his right flank and he must away to Richmond.

Saturday morning Gregg's division of cavalry was
Saturday morning Gregg's division of cavalry was
Davis' brigade was

fired into near Hawes' shop. Davis' brigade was in the advance. The woods seemed alive with

These men and admit th troops gave the

Pennsylvania, For a long time We found t these woods with every adv ly beaten, flyi ing their dead over 100 prison Gregg maint 2 P. M., when and charged th

brave fellow works were o found for three ade, which fou Our loss is abo The next me Major Derlan picket. He hel

or to old Chu ets were drive Col. Deven battery on the charged on the A general ch ed on the field. left Gen. Warre

day. He drove miles. Lee's a Meadow and B Our loss is New Base of S

FORTRESS MO Grant's commu are completed, a have changed th itary abilities of been underration They say he is of, and manifest of Lee, or rathe Yankee army.

Continued Adv Victory of Ge ture of Cont I To Major Gener patch from Gen terday, June 1, It states that Sheridan perce Coal Harbor, w Division. He routed it, toget Infantry, which Gen. Sheridan place. He repor siderable numb were many rebe

He was ordered

Wilson had Court House, w

He routed Youn in that direction Gen. Warren Col. Tyrell of t wounded and e of Ramsey's Br other commission privates. Sixty vanced line as b one-half miles

Attack on the

To Major Gen.

(Signed)

WASHING

A despatch fi afternoon an e troops under Sm cock being held The attack wa rying the enemy were commande which made tho made repeated engaged in the prisoners were what number,

saults to regain

During the

WASHINGTON, Army of the Pot the day before, Hawes' Stores to enemy about 2 n were engaged right, causing h. posted there, and tion with the bat ly demolished t enemy fell back

Battle at Tala WASHINGTON, Army of the Pot "This morni against the brea corps on the soul which might easily superior force. place, evacuate Our loss was abo

some of whom s

fight with Sige

News from Gen. Hooker at M.

tubbornly as th

WASHI To Major Gen. A despatch da this evening beer He reports that of the enemy at l day, June 2, So shifted to the ex Marietta. At t Garrard's cavalr which they read movements, the Pass, which was Movements are

(Signed)

The Herald's

in progress which

Wednesday's figh He says our limites. Hencock miles. Hancock road in the rifle days before. Be ground. Warres protected by dou idably filled brot marched to the le cavalry in front a An attempt win the day to drive but resulted in the lang a large numb and 300 prisoner lock

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iny river.

We found the rebels strongly entrenched in The enemy then made furious assaults late in

over 100 prisoners.

Gregg maintained the contest from noon until 2 P. M., when Custar came up, formed into line and charged their works. Gregg's command advanced at the same time with a cheer. Many a brave fellow fell in this daring assault. The works were ours—not an armed rebel could be found for three miles.

ade, which fought with unprecedented calmness.
Our loss is about 350 killed, wounded and mis-

Major Derland had two squadrons of cavalry on picket. He held the road leading from Cold Harbor to old Church Tavern. About noon his pickets were driven in. The rebels appeared in heavy

force.
Col. Deven sent reinforcements to Major Derland. A heavy engagement ensued. Gen Merritt soon arrived with his brigade, and opened a battery on the rebels, and the 6th Pennsylvania charged on the rebel flank. Gen. Custar next

fled leaving a large number of killed and wound- the woods and poured like a tornado over the open

Grant's communications with the White House are completed, and all works well. are completed, and all works well.

Richmond papers of the 30th ult., say they have changed their views with regard to the military abilities of Gen. Grant, and say they have

been underrating him.

To Major General Dix :

Washington, June 2-12:15 P. M. A despatch from Gen. Grant's headquarters, dated yesterday, June 1, at 10 A. M., has been received at

WASHINGTON, 4th—10 A. M.

It states that about five P. M., yesterday, Gen.
Sheridan perceived a force of rebel cavalry at Coal Harbor, which proved to be Fitz Hugh Lee's Division. He attacked, and after a hard fight, routed it, together with Clingman's brigade of Infantry, which came to Lee's support.

WASHINGTON, 4th—10 A. M.

To Major General Dix:

Despatches from Gen. Grant's head-quarters, dated at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, have just been received. No operations took place on Thursday.

Yesterday, at half past 4 o'clock in the morning of the provided of the control of the con Infantry, which came to Lee's support.

Gen. Sheridan remained in possession of the place. He reported at dark that he had a con-

siderable number of prisoners, and that there were many rebel dead and wounded on the field. He was ordered to hold the position, and at 10 P. M. the 6th corps was sent out to occupy it. Wilson had a fight last night near Hanover Court House, with Young's brigade of cavalry. He routed Young, killing and capturing many, but there had been a good deal of artillery firing but there had been a good deal of artillery firing Breckinridge.

Another later official report (not from Grant)

Col. Tyrell of the 13th Virginia, and Col. Willeys, commanding Pegram's Brigade, were killed. Col. Christian of the 49th Pennsylvania was wounded and captured, so was the Adjutant Gen.
of Ramsey's Brigade, name not reported. Ten
other commissioned officers were captured and 70
dated at half past-8 o'clock last night has been

E. M. STANTON, (Signed) Attack on the Rebel Lines on Wednesday--A Large Portion of the Rebel Works Con-

WAR DEPARTMENT. WASHINGTON, June 2-9:30 P. M.

one-half miles of Mechanicsville

A despatch from Gen. Grant, dated this fore- confusion. He took a few prisoners. noon (June 2), at Bethesda Church, at 7 o'clock, previously fought and routed Gordon's brigade of has just been received. It states that yesterday rebel cavalry. afternoon an attack was ordered to be made on our left, at Cold Harbor, by the 6th Corps, the troops under Smith, Warren, Burnside and Han-

The attack was made with spirit about 5 P. M., tant General's report 7500. continuing till after dark, resulting in our car-rying the enemy's works on the right of the 6th which made those carried untenable. The enemy made repeated assaults on each of the corps not engaged in the main assault, but was repu with loss in every instance. Several hundred prisoners were taken, but Gen. Grant cannot say what number, nor estimate either our or the en

During the night the enemy made several as saults to regain what they lost, but failed.
(Signed) E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

The Fighting on Monday---Gallant affair at Bethesda Church.

Washington, May 3. A despatch from the Army of the Potomac dated Tuesday night says: the day before, the 5th corps, advancing from Hawes' Stores toward Bethesda Church; drove the enemy about 2 miles. At sunset, while our men were engaged in digging rifle pits, Rhode's and Early's divisions made an attack on Warren's right, causing him to fall back from his first line. The enemy then advanced and charged our second Kitchen's brigade of heavy artillery was cannister. posted there, and opened a heavy fire in conjunction with the batteries on both flanks, which nearly demolished the rebel column of attack. The enemy fell back in terrible disorder and left his dead and wounded on the field.

Battle at Talapotomy Creek on Tursday-WASHINGTON, June 3. A despatch from the Army of the Potomac dated 5 o'clock Tuesday P.

M. says

"This morning Birney's division advanced against the breastworks held by Breckinridge's corps on the south side of the Talapotomy creek, on a high eminence and a very strong position. which might easily have been held against a vastly superior force. The enemy, after firing a round or two and seeing a determination to take the place, evacuated it and reteated to the woods. Our loss was about 25. We took about 50 prisoners, mostly belonging to Breckinridge's command, some of whom said they were in the valley in the fight with Sigel, but did not have to fight as stubbornly as they did here.

News from Gen. Sherman to Wednesday--Gen. Hooker at Marietta---Altoona Pass in our

WASHINGTON, June 3-10 P. M.

A northern machinist from Richmond reports this evening been received from Gen. Sherman. He reports that on Wednesday, June 1st. Methe reports that on Wednesday, June 1st, Mc-Pherson moved up from Dallas to a point in front of the enemy at New Hope Church. On Thursday, June 2, Scofield and Hooker having been shifted to the extreme left, pushed forward to Marietta. At the same time Stoneman's and Garrard's cavalry were sent to Altoona Pass, which they reached and hold possession of. These movements, the despatch says, has secured that Movements are reported by the despatch to be tigue.

Secretary of War.

These men had just arrived from the sea board, and admit the warmth of reception which our but night coming on enabled us to hold the place

troops gave them.

Conspicuous in the battle were the 4th and 6th

Wright followed up his success and brought on Pennsylvania, 6th Ohio and let Massachusetts. an engagement, which lasted till an hour after For a long time these men held Fitz Hugh Lee back. All the cavalry engaged behaved with ride pits and drove the enemy to the Chickahom-

these woods, with heavy guns in position; but with every advantage on their side they were badly beaten, flying from the field in confusion, leaving their dead and wounded in our hands, and fusion. Attempt after attempt was made and the topic of the confusion of their dead and wounded in our hands, and fusion. Attempt after attempt was made and the best leaves to the confusion of the confusion

und for three miles.

Too much credit cannot be given to this brig-

The object of Hancock's advance, however, was apparently a ruse; as he was immediately order The next morning the column moved on toward ichmond.

The enemy were in heavy force between Cold Harbor and Gaines' Mills' strongly entrenched on the edge of a dense wood. They had rifle pits and earthworks thrown up at half past four and to charge the rebel woods in front.

A general charge was ordered, and the rebels

Brooks and Devens' divisions pushed through

ed on the field.

Our advance is near Mechanicsville. On the left Gen. Warren was using his cannon freely all day. He drove in the rebel pickets about four miles. Lee's army occupies the trenches about Meadow and Bottom Bridges.

Our loss is trifling. The siege of Richmond

The rebels were rallied behind their reserves New Base of Supplies for our Army--Rebel
Papers change their opinion of Geu. Grant.

The rebels were rallied behind their reserved and attempted to recapture their lost position.-FORTRESS MONROE, May 31. Lieut. General They rushed forward, were met with so close and they broke and fled in confusion. Again and again they rallied to the charge, but

only returned to greater slaughter.
The same correspondent says 510 rebel soldiers belonging to the 16th and 48th Georgia volunbeen underrating him.

They say he is smarter than they had dreamed of, and manifest some fears in regard to the safety of Lee, or rather as to his success in repelling the Yankee army.

They say they are tired of fighting, and don't want any more of it. They adviced our men to go in and fight it out, as this was the last fight for Richmond, and we could take it this time.— Continued Advance of Gen. Grant---Splendid Victory of Gen. Sheridan on Monday---Unp-ture of Cont Harbor.

They represent the rebel army as becoming each day more and more demoralized with constant re-

Hard Fighting on Friday---Every Assault by the Enemy Repulsed---Official Desputches from Secretary Stanton---News from Gen. Sherman.

Washington, 4th—10 A. M.

ing, Gen. Grant made an assault on the enemy's lines, of which he makes the following report: "We assaulted at 4:30 this morning, driving the enemy within his entrenchments at all points, but without gaining any decisive advantage. Our troops now occupy a position close to the enemy—some places within fifty yards—and are

Gen. Warren reported last night that in his estimates the number of our killed and wounded fight of Monday afternoon near Bethesda Church, at about 3000.

E. M. STANTON, (Signed) Secretary of War. Washington, 5-1 P. M.

privates. Sixty rebels were buried on the field.

In our centre General Burnside reports his ad
It states that about 7 P. M. yesterday (Friday vanced line as being this morning within one and one-half miles of Mechanicaville.

The states that about 7 1. M. yesterday (Friday vanced line as being this morning within one and one-half miles of Mechanicaville.

The states that about 7 1. M. yesterday (Friday vanced line as being this morning within one and one-half miles of Mechanicaville.

with great fury for half an hour. The attack was Secretary of War. unwaveringly repulsed. Smith's losses were in-At 6 P. M. Wilson, with cavalry, fell upon the rear of Hetty's division, which Lee had thrown to his left apparently with the intention of en-veloping Burnside. After a short but sharp con-flict Wilson drove them from their rifle pits in

Gen. Stanward, serving in the 18th corps was

cock being held in readiness to advance in their during the three days' operations around Cold respective fronts.

Harbor will not exceed, according to the Adju-This morning (Saturday, June 4th,) the enemy's left wing, in Cont of Burnside, was found

corps, where we still hold them, and also the first line in front of Smith. The latter, however, were commanded by another line in the rear, day, June 4th 8 P. M. 13 miles west of Marietta. reports that our left was well around, covering all the roads from the South to the railroad lsed about Ackworth.

His cavalry has been in Ackworth and occupies in force all the Altoona Passes.
(Signed) E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War. CINCINNATI, 5th. The Commercial has acounts from Sherman's army to May 31st.

There was a sharp and bloody fight on the 25th of May between Hooker's corps and the rebel

General Hood's command, near Dallas.

The battle began at 5 o'clock in the afternoon.
The second division under Gen. Williams drove the enemy from their first line of works for a distance of two miles. This division was soon relieved by the 1st and

3d divisions under Gens. Geary and Butterfield, who advanced steadily under a terrible musketry fire, and proceeded within forty yards of a con-cealed battery, which opened upon them a sud-den and murderous discharge of grape and

The 1st division in this charge lost 900 men. The battery was finally silenced and the enemy driven away.

Few prisoners were taken on either side.

Our loss was probably greater than that of the enemy, and amounted to 1500. The substantial fruits of the day's work were the gain of 2 miles of ground, a favorable position, 2 pieces of artillery, and a better arrange-ment of our line for subsequent operations. Prisoners report that reinforcements had in-greased Johnston's army to 70,000 men.

On the 27th, there was a severe fight on the left. Wood's division and Scribner's brigade of Johnson's division lost 400 men. On the 29th the rebels made a night attack but were repulsed with heavy loss.

On the 31st Hooker and McPherson were moving their troops to the left of our position, the right resting on Dallas and their left near the railroad, 8 miles from Altoona. Gen. Kautz on another Raid---Reports from Richmond---Gen. Lee sick.

New York, 5th. The Herald's Fortress Mon-roe despatch of the 3d says: Kautz was to have started on an important mission on the night of the 2d. Its destination was a point of most vital importance to the enemy, and will as ist Grant materially.

which they reached and hold possession of. These movements, the despatch says, has secured that Pass, which was considered a formidable one.

Lee is sick and confined to his bed in Richmond. Grant has kept him so busy for the last month, that he has had to succumb to great fa-

month, that he has had to succumb to great fa-

Movements are reported by the despatch in progress which are not proper now for publication.

The Enemy Driven by Grant in every Encation.

The Enemy Driven by Grant in every Encation.

Growing weaker.

The Loguiser has the following weaker. PHILADELPHIA, 4th. The Inquirer has the following special despatch from its Washington cor-respondent—

I have just conversed with an officer who left

New York, 5th.

The Herald's correspondent gives details of Wednesday's fighting

He says our line of battle extended full ten miles. Hancock's line was on the Mechanicsville road in the rifle pits taken from the enemy two days before. Burnside's corps was next on high ground. Warren was thrown a little forward, protected by double and triple lines of most formidably filled breastworks. Wright's corps was marched to the left with two divisions of Sheridan's cavalry in front and flank.

An attempt was made with rel el infantry early in the day to drive our cavalry from Cold Harbor, but resulted in their repulse, killing and wounding a large number, and the loss of between 200 and 300 prisoners.

The Markets.

AUGUSTA PRICES CURRENT. TUESDAY, June 7, 1864.
y by J. McArthur, J. Hedge & Co., C. I

Mulliken & C	o., and F.	Davis			
Flour,	\$8 00 to				
Corn Meal,	1 80 to	0 00		10 to	
Rye Meal,	1 75 to	1 87	Turkeys,	16 to	3
Wheat,	1 62 to	2 00	Chickens,	16 to	
Rye,	1 67 to	0 00	Geese,	7 to	1
Corn,	1 65 to	1 70	Clover seed,	14 to	1
Barley,	1 10 to	1 20	Herdsgrass.	3 12 to	3
Beans.	2 25 to	3 00	Red Top,	1 00 to	1:
Oats,	85 to	90	Hay,	20 00 to	22
Potatoes,	80 to	90		1 25 to	1
Dried Apple	. 8 to	10	Fleece Wool,	50 to	
Winter	1 00 to	1 25	Pulled Wool,	55 to	
Butter	20 to	25	Sheep Skins	175 to	2 (
Cheese,	18 to	20	Hides,	9 to	1
Eggs.	18 to	20		18 to	
Lard,	15 to	17		1 00 to	1
Veal	7 to	10	Wood, hard,	\$8 50	10.
Round Hog,			Wood, soft,	\$3 00 to	
	_	-			

From the New England Farme THE CATTLE MARKETS

AT BRIGHTON, CAMBRIDGE AND MEDFORD.

WEDNESDAY, June 1. 1864.

The following is the amount of stock reported at market:

Cattle. Sheep. Shotes. Fat Hoya. Vals.

This week, 975 3660 025 641 900

Last week, 1575 2054 630 1150 1100

One year ago, June 4, 735 2315 1500 1600 1050

PRICES One year ago, June 4, 735 2315 1500 1600 1000 1000 PRICES.

BENNES-First qual. \$13,00 ml4.00) Per 100 fbs. on the total Second do. 12,000ml2,75 | weight of hide, tailow and Third do. 10 500ml1.75 | dressed beef.

Extra. \$14,00 @ \$14.50.

Working Oxen—\$100@275, oraccording to value as beef.

Milch Cours—\$50. @60 Extra. \$60@35. Ordinary. \$3:@35

Sheep—\$4000 \$7 fb. on live weight sheared; 11 @ 11½c sheared.

sheared.

**Yeal Calves-\$3 to \$8 \$7 head,

Swine-Wholesale, 8 @ 100 \$7 lb; retail, 10 @ 11c. Spring
pigs, 16 @ 180 \$7 lb. Columbia County stores 11 @ 12c. Fat gs 94c. Hides—105c@11. Calf Skins, 20@23c. Tallow, 94@10c.

elts—\$3 50@4 00. CATTLE AND SHEEP FROM SEVERAL STATES.

Pelts—\$3 50/24 40.

CATTLE AND SHEEP FROM SEVERAL STATES.

Cattle. Sheep.

Maine.
22 | Northern N. York. —
New Hampshire, 140 541 | Western States, 471 1677

Vermont, 246 13/22 | Canada, 975 3660

DROVES OF CATTLE FROM MAINE.

H. Day, 12; John Fall, 10.
The drovers have a report that the stock for next week from the West will be light, and predict that still higher prices are to be obtained. We advance our quotations on extra beef, full by b. an advance owing in part, at least, to superior quality. Notwithstanding the smaller number of cattle this week, drovers appear to have hard work to dispose of their stock, and it is very evident that there is no such improvement on common cattle as there is on the rich Western steers.

STORE OATTLE H. Day arrived rom Maine by boat with 12 very good oxen. There were also a number of oxen for sale that have been worked this spring by farmers in neighboring towns. Shaw & Hosmer sold an extra pair well matched and mated, 3400 lbs., for \$275. Cows range in price from \$50 to \$100.

VEALS. Market about the same as last week. Common \$50 to \$100.

Flour—The market is firm and steady and the sales have been at \$7,00 @ \$7.12} for Western superflue; \$7,37\ \(\) \$7.50 for come no extras; \$7.76 \(\) \$5,75 for comedium dot; and \$9,00 \(\) \$12 93 for good and choice brands, including (avorite St. Louis.

Coks—Western mixed, \$1,58; Yellow, \$1,52 ψ bushel.

Coxs—Northern and Canada, 92 億 940 ψ bushel.

Rrs—\$1 65 ψ bushel.

Har—Sales of Eastern at \$30@\$35.

WOOL—Fieuceand pulled Wool. 65 億 75 ψ b.

NEW YORK MARKET May 30. Flour—State and Western active, 5 cents better—Super State, 7,25 a 7 4); extra State \$7,50 a 7,60; choice, 7.55 a 7.80; round hoop Ohn 8,10 a 8,35; choice 8,65 a 8,30; super. Western 7,30 a 7,95; extra, 7,50 a 7.70; Suthern firm—mixel to good 8,00 a 8,25; fancy and extra, 8,25 a 11,00. Canada higher—some on extra, 7,55 a 7,65; extra good to choice 7,65 a 9,00.

Special Motices.

SHEEP WASH TOBACCO. JAQUES' PURE EXTRACT OF TOBACCO.

Kills Ticks on Sheep. Cures Scab on Sheep. Cures all Skin Diseases on Animals.

Will not injure the most delicate animals.

U ra-nixed western \$1.62 @ 1.63.

Kills Bugs on Roses, Lice on House Plants Kills Canker Worm on Apple Trees. Kills Bed-Bugs and Water Roaches.

One Pound of this Extract will make 16 gallons

Price, 75 cents per pound. A liberal discount to the trade and

Orders promptly sent by express. JAMES F. LEVIN. 23 Central Wharf, Boston.
DORR & CRAIG, Agents for Augusta. eop5tep13t7

THIRTY YEAR'S EXPANENCE OF AN OLD NURSE. Mrs. Winstow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best
Female Physicians and Nurses in the United States, and has
been used for thirty years with never failing safety and success
by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. We believe it the Best and or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accome pany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CUR-TIS & PERKINS is on the outside wrapper. Sold by all Med-leine dealers. 25 cents a bottle. Office, 48 Dey Street, NEW YORK, and 205 High Holborn, LONDON.

and Ague? Are you afflicted with the periodical return of that cold and formal visitor, the chill, followed by its faithful attend. ants, the burning fever and drenching perspiration? Lose no time, then, in procuring a bottle of OSGOOD'S INDIA CHOL-

Batchelor's New Toilet Cream for Dressing the Hair.

THE BEST PILLS TO TAKE.

MORGAN AND MESSENGER STALLION
BLACK MORGAN.

THE BEST PILLS TO TAKE.

Dr. Radway's Pills are the easiest bills to swallow. They are elegantly coated with gum, occasion neither sickness, straintog, tenesmay, weakness or irritation. They purge thoroughly, cleanse, purify and equalize the circulation of the blood. Other pills may afford a little case, but Radway's Pills will effect a cure: other pills may afford a little case, but Radway's Pills and medicines for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Indigestion, Costiveness, Nervous Affections, Gout. Piles, Billousness, Headache, Enlargement of the Spieen, Affections of the Kidneys, and other established diseases, without deriving a perfect cure, take Radway's Pills. One to six baxes are warranted to cure you.

In another column seater county.

In another column seater counter.

Married.

In Augusta, June 6th, by Rev. C. H. Rowe, Melville C. Clark, of Richmond, to Emma S. True; June 6, by Rev. A. McKensø, Henry McMain, of Boston, to Mary F. Keaton; June 4th, by Hiram Savtelle, Eag, William Johnson, of Baker's D. C. Cavairy, to Mary A. Cobb.

In Jay, May 25th, by Moses Stow, Esq. John W. Gross to Sarah E. D. Walton.

In Vassalboro', June 2d, by Rev. B. B. Byrne, Isaac C. Pratt, to Mary A. Morse of Fairfield.

In Clinton, May 17th, by Rev. Mr. Bowman, George A. Kimball to Pariothia Lewis.

In Williamsburg, Me., May 27th, by Rev. N. W. Sheldon, Capt. Walter G. Morrill, to Exchel S. Oarle, of Hampden.

In South Liberty June 4th, by Benj. P. Upham, Roscoe B. Morton of Union, to Bozilla Fish, of Liberty.

A true copy. Attest: J. Burros, Register.

26*

ENNEBEC COUNTY ...In Court of Probate, Acid and Advances of Mount Vernon, in said Advances, having been presented for probate: Onors, was presented to prove the last will and testament of Lavi Flarkens, late of Mount Vernon, in said County, deceased, having been presented for probate: Onors, as all county, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the fourth Monday of June next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

H. K. BAKER, Judge.

A true copy. Attest: J. Burros, Register.

In Augusta, June 6th, Mrs. Jemima L. True, aged 52 years.
In Newtonville, Mass., Henry R. Blackman, of Andorer,
Mass, ag-d 44 years, 6 months.
At Rappahahonok Batalon, Va., April 30th, S. Melvin Gove,
Jr., of Readfield, Oo. H 20th Me. Vols., aged 19 years, 6 mos
In Palermo, Jan. 7th, Sarah D., wife of Eben Dinsmore and
daughter of Richard and Hannah Lewis, aged 26 years.
In Jefferson May 27th, of diptheria, Chester Meservey, aged
31 years, 5 months.
In Topsham, May 22d, Angeline M., daughter of Lewis Thompson, aged 12 years.
In Bangor, John S. Colbath, aged 78 years, 9 months.
In Belfast, Jonathan Fryo, aged 75 years, 16 months.

DRY GOODS!

Ladies' Dress Goods.

IN EVERY VARIETY OF FABRIC.

STYLE AND COLOR.

ADAPTED TO THE PRESENT SEASON.

SHAWLS AND SILKS.

WE HAVE A COMPLETE STOCK OF

All of which will be sold as low as can bought anywhere

WHEELER & HOBSON. 26tf

THE NEW SKIRT FOR 1864. A NEW AND GREAT INVENTION IN HOOP SKIRTS. The Duplex Eiliptic (or double) Steel Spring.

J. I. & J. O. WEST, No. 97 CHAMBERS ST., N. Y., ARE THE OWNERS OF THE PATENT, AND EXCLUSIVE MANUFACTURES J. W. BRADLEY'S

that have been worked this spring by farmers in neighboring towns. Shaw & Homer sold an extra pair well matched and mated, 3400 lbs., for \$475. Cows range in price from \$50 to \$100.

VEALS. Market about the same as last week. Common price for lots \$8 each.

SHEEP. No sheep were reported from Maine this week. At market 3660 in place of 2054 last week. Prices range from 8 to 11 cts live weight, according to quality.

PORTLAND MARKET.

PORTLAND, June 4, 1864.

APPLES.

Gred, 94@10jc, Uncord none.

BUITPER. Country # 15 25 @30, Choice Table 30 @33, Store 25 @27.

GRAIN. Ryc \$1 56 20 160, oats 800 @82c, South yel > we corn, 1.75, corn mixed 1 75 20 186, barley 1 10 @1 20, shorts, per ton, per series of the bard of the bifuses, per series of the pulpex Elliptic Steed Spring Skirt.

HIST RY AND MARKET.

BEANS.

Marrow # 15 100 @ 10 20, shorts, per ton, per series of the pulpex Skilptic Spring Skirts for all yhaving enjoyee the pleasure and condert and graceful appearance for the street, opera, promenade, or house dress. A lay having enjoyee the pleasure and confert and great convenience of wearing one of the Juplex Elliptic Steed Spring Skirts for a sin Patented Duplex Elliptic Steel Spring Skirt.

26tf WHEELER & HOBSON. TOURE GRAPE WINE.

SPEER'S SAMBUCI;

PORT GRAPE

WINE.

VINEYARD, PASSAIC, NEW JERSEY. PURE AND FOUR YEARS OLD. FOR THE COMMUNION TABLE,

For Family Use, and for Medicinal Purposes. This is an article of Wine, from the Pure Port Grape Juice, fermented, without the addition of spirits or any liquors what-ever. Has a full body, rich flavor, and slightly stimulating. None is disposed of until our years old None is unsposed or much any years on.
The beneficial effect derived from its use is astonishing thousands, and cannot be realized from orners were nor from the thousands of Patent Bitters now crowding the market
All who try it express their surprise that so delicious a Wine is produced so this country, and it is so far different from what they had expected. Some who have called it humbug and trash before using or

knowing it was the pure grape juice, but thinking it was a berry wine, have found out their mistake, and now lay their lives to the ut. of this Wine. Excellent for Females and Weakly Persons and the Consumptive.
A great Remedy for Kidney Affections, Rheumatism and Bladder Difficulties.
A LADIES' WINE,

a few well-known gentlemen and physicians who have tried Wine:

Principal Office 208 Broadway, New York. Trade supplied by all wholesale dealers, and the State Com-issioners at Bos'n and Portland. JOHN LA FOY, Paris, Agent for France and Germany.

ants, the burning fever and drenching perspiration? Lose no time, then, in procuring a bottle of OSGOOD'S INDIA CHOL-OGOGUE. You will have but one chill after you commence it, and probably none at all. Your neighbor who has used the medicine, will assure you of this. It is but the promise of a result which thousands have already realized, and which your own experience will most fully prove. If you have been disappointed in other medicines and are doubtful of all, obtain the Cholagogue and you will doubt no longer.

Sold by all druggists and medicine dealers.

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!

BATCHELOR'S celebrated HAIR DYE is the best in the splendid Hair Dye is perfect—changes Red, Rusty or Grey Hair, instantly to a Glossy Black or Natural Brown, without injuring the hair or staining the skin, leaving the hair soft and beautiful; imparts fresh vitality, frequently restoring its pristine color, and rectifies the ill effects of Bad Dyes. The Genatic of the path of the color of rowdyism or the fames of cheap whiskey. The ESASON can be found at the cour rest. Hoping by strict attention to merit a share of the public patronage. Halir, 1930

WORGAN AND MESS HACING HOUSE,

No. 14 Water Street, Gardiner, Mc.

HAVING purchased this well known and popular establishment when the travelting public, the farmer and mechanic and all those when travelting public, the farmer and mechanic and all those when travelting public, the farmer and mechanic and all those when travelting public, the farmer and mechanic and all those when travelting public, the farmer and mechanic and all those when travelting public, the farmer and mechanic and all those when travelting public, the farmer and mechanic and all those when travelting public, the farmer and mechanic and all those when travelting public, the farmer and mechanic and all those when travelting public, the farmer and mechanic and all those when travelting public, the farmer and mechanic and all those when travelting public, the farmer and mechanic and all those when travelting public, the f

In another column see two cupids from Speer's Vineyard in New Jersey. Look and read all about the wine. It is pure, used in Churches for communion, and by Physicians for Medical use in preference to any other wine produced in this country or Europe. Excellent for Females and weakly persons.

60028

KEN. UNION AG'L AND HORT. SOCIETY.

The Trustees of the Kennebee Union Agricultural and Horticultural Society are requested too meet at the Gardiner Hotel on Saturday, June 18, 1864, at 1 o'clock P. M. Per order.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING. A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of GRANITE BANK will be held at their Banking Room in Augusta, on Thursday the 23d day of June, 1864, a ten o'clock A M., to consider the expediency of surrendering the Charter of the Bank, and organizing as a National Bank.

By order of the Directors.

WM. T. JOHNSON, Cashier.

Augusta, June 7, 1864.

SPRING TOOTH HORSE RAKE. WHITE'S PATENT IMPROVED.

The subscribers would respectfully give notice that they are proprietors for the exclusive sale and manufacture of the Horse, Rake called WHITE'S PATENT IMPROVED SPRING TOOPH HORSE RAKE for the counties of Somerset, Piscataquis, and Kennebec. These rakes are used with wheels and are for sale at their shop in Hartiand, Me., where all orders must be addressed. These rakes have been extensively and thoroughly tested, and have proved superior to any now in use. It is very simple in its construction and so easity managed that a boy 12 years old can work it with ease; and it rakes cleaner than any other rake.

old can work it with ease; and it rakes creater man any value rake.

It is used by most of the farmers in Massachusetts and the Western States, and has taken the premium at all their principal Fairs. Namerous testimonials could be produced in its favor, if necessary. It is so constructed that the weight of the person turns the axle and raises the teeth so that the hay drops at the same moment by the movement of a lever purch ase. It is so easy of operating that the person sits on a seat and works the rake with one hand while he guides his horse with the other. the other.

Send in your orders early, as a limited supply only is made; and all persons who will act as agents for the sale of the above rakes shall be paid a liberal commission.

Hartland, May 22d, 1864.

BREFER ENCES.

PROCURED FOR SOLDIERS, SEAMEN AND THEIR HEIRS And Claims of all kinds against the State or United States promptly collected.

CLAIMS CASHED BY GEO. E. WEEKS.

REFER ENCES.

TUBBELL'S VEGETABLE CUTTER. PATENTED FEBRUARY 19, 1864.

The hopper or box holds one bushel—in the bottom of which is a sliding table with two large horizontal and twelve small perpendicular knives, so arranged that by working the table by the use of the lever the contents are forced through the bottom in pieces right for use. A boy twelve years old has sufficient strength to cut one bushel in a minute.

The practice of feeding rout to stock is now looked upon with so much favor that it needs no argument, the only obstacle to its general use being the enormous price demanded for Root Cutters, or the slow and disagreeable alternative of the cutting-hy-hand process. This machine obviates both these difficulties, being simple of construction, and therefore so moderate in price as to bring it within the reach of all, while at the the same time it is firmly built, perfectly adequate to the purposes, and not easily injured or got out of repair; and is really, as all who have tried it are willing to testify, a labor-saving machine, adapted to common use and demanded by the times.

8. C. EATON, Agent for the United States, now at Augusta, Maine, where the Machine may be examined and rights purchased.

Attorney General.

Hon. John S. Tanney.

Hon. Richard D. Rice.

WILLIAM T. Johnson, Mayor of Augusta.

WILLIAM T. Johnso PATENTED FEBRUARY 19, 1864.

SWIFT'S IMPROVED BUTTER-WORKER.

Patented April 5th, 1864. Patented April 5th, 1852.

This Machine is an improvement over other Butter-Workers, having in place of a plain level, a fluted roller with which to work the butter. This renders the working more cusy and more perfect, so that the butter-milk is much more readily separated from the butter, and salt is more evenly and easily worked in, than by any other machine ever invented. Many dairymen and farmers have witnessed its working, and all are pleased with the manner in which it does the work.

COUNTY AND STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE. EATON & SHERWIN, Travelling Agents, now in Augusta, Me.

to Native Stocks. In a few months the Italian bees will alone occupy the Hive.

Bee keepers should not fail to obtain this new variety, as their great superiority over the common bee is admitted by all who have given them a fair trial. As the Italian bees are much larger than the common kind, consequently their honey proboses is much longer, enabling them to gather honey from the Red Clover and many other flowers inacceptible to our common bees. To this habit I think is due the superior thrift of the late swarms of this variety. For inrher perticulars address (with stamp)

3w25

C. B. COTTON, West Gorham, Mc.

HARD TIMES COFFEE.

The very best SUBSTITUTE FOR PURE COFFEE, And not distinguishable from Pure Java by people generally.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY H. B. NEWHALL, No. 36 South Market Street, Boston.

DR. HAYES' CERTIFICATE.

"HARD TIMES COFFEE.—This substitute for the more expensive kinds of Coffee has been analyzed chemically and microscopically, and found to be free from any deleterious substance it also corresponds in composition with the manufacturer's state ment.

Respectfully,

A. A. HAYES, State Assayer.

6 Boylston St., Boston, 25th Peb. 1862. cop4t22 NEW DRUG STORE.

The undersigned having opened an Apothecary Store in the building recently occupied by J. W. PATTERSON, on the east side of the river, is prepared to furnish of the river, is prepared to furnish
Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, and Dye-Stuffs, Of every description. Also
PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, BRUSHES,

Mats, Choice Groceries, Confectionery, Stationery, Fancy Goods Colognes, Fine Extracts for the Handkerchief, &c., &c.
All the Standard Patent Medicines constantly on hand.

Careful attention given to Physicians' Prescriptions,
ISAAC J. MEAD. Augusta, May, 1863.

FARM FOR SALE.

Pleasantly situated in Augusta, four miles from the Kennebec Bridge on the middle County road leading from Augusta to Sidney.

Said farm contains about 110 acres—20 wood, for the fourth of the fou Said 'farm contains about 110 acres—20 wood, 30 pasturage, 60 tillage, (mostly clay loam) 10 plowed with manure for the spring work. Cuts 60 tons hay, the most of which can be mowed with a machine. A one story house with four rooms on the ground, wood-shed, carriage-house, storage shed and barn all conn cted. Also a large corn barn separate, all in good repair. A small orchard of grafted fruit. Good schools and meetings very near. For further particulars apply to

COLBURN & FAUGHT. Augusta, May 10, 1864.

THE MAMMOTH FARM,

713 ACRES,
Located in Stetson, still for sale. For particulars see March numbers of this paper, or enquire of the subscriber on the premises.

M. E. RICE.

A DMINISTRATOR'S SALE. By virtue of a license from the Probate Court for Kennebec Court, I shall sell at public auction, at Fairbanks' Factory, in North Monmouth, on Monday, the 11th day of July next, at ten o'clock A. M., the following described real and personal property, belonging to the estate of Jos. Fairbanks, of Monmouth, deceased, viz: one-half of the Mill and Privilege, with the Machinery attached, known as Fairbanks' Factory; one Blacksmith Shop and lot; one House and about three-fourths of an acre of land, si cated near the residence of Joel Fairbanks: about one-fifth of an acre of land, situated near the residence of Mrs. Low da Hutchins; a small pice of land situated near the dye-house of J. R. King; one Pew in the first Methodist Church in Monmouth, together with personal estate, such as Lumber, Tools for working both wood and iron Household Farniture, &c. &c. Terms made known at the time and place of sale.

&c. &c. Terms made known at the time and place of sale.

&c. &c. Terms made known at the time and place of sale.

GEORGES S. FAIRB NKS.

No. Monmouth, June 6 1864. 3w26

WHEREAS, JAMES MERRILL, of Windsor, in the County of Kennebec, on the thirteenth day of July, A. D. 1848, by his deed of morigage of that date, duly recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the County of Hennebec, book 227, page 224, to which reference is hereby made, conveyed to me a certain parcel of and with the buildings there as, situate partly in a lid Windsor and partly in Whitefield, in the County of Lincoln:—

And when as the conditions of said mortgage have been broken, I therefore claim to foreclose said mortgage for breach of the conditions thereof, persuant to the provisions of the statutes in such case made and provided.

J. W. BOYINGTON.

Dated at Augusta this twenty-eighth day of May, A. D., 1864. Dated at Augusta this twenty-eighth day of May, A. D., 1864.

PLOUR, CORN AND COAL. Now in store and to arrive
200 barrels White Winter Michigan XX.
300 barrels Choice XX St. Louis.
200 barrels Double Extra Illinois.
200 barrels "Bertches Best" Wisconsin. 200 barrels "Bertches Best" Wisconsin.
200 barrels "Bertches Best" Wisconsin.
Also Corn and Oats constantly on hand.
400 tons White and Red Ash Kgg and Stove Coal to be sold
400 tons White and Red Ash Kgg and Stove Coal to be sold
400 tons White and Red Ash Kgg and Stove Coal to be sold
400 tons White and Red Ash Kgg and Stove Coal to be sold

ow for cash. Augusta, May 10, 1864. Taken up in the enclosure of JOHN McLAINE, and committed to Pound by said McLaine, one light red Mare, black mane and tail, a few white hairs on the back where the saddle sets when she is in harness. Said Mare is a very little lame in one foot Supposed to be about ten years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take the same away.

WM. G. KINGSBURY, Pound Keeper.
South China, May 24, 1864.

WANTED. AGENTS in every town to sell my New Engraving entitled "Home on a Furlough," engraved by John Sartain. I anticipate nearly as large a sale for this as for "Christ Blessing Little Children," which will be nearly 25,000 copies in New England alone. One old agent writes, "I never have sold anything that begun to sell like it." For full particulars apply to or address W. J. HOLLAND, 7 Barnes' Block,

1m25 Springfield, Mass.

WE HAVE IN STORE

And for sale at the lowest cash prices at wholesale, by C. H. MULLIKEN & CO., Ouba Molasses, Hdds and Tierces, Muscavado ditto, Hdds and Tierces, Gold Medal Saleratus. Gold Medal Soap, Babbitt's Saleratus, Castile Soap, Nould Candles, Box Raisins, Nutnegs, Indigo, Cassia, Pepper, Tobacco, Tea—var:ous grades, Mustard,

The Stockholders of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF AU-GUSTA are hereby notified to meet at their Banking Room on MONDAY, the twenty-seventh day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of filting a vacancy in the Board of Direc-tors.

W. R. SMITH, Cashier.

Augusta, May 20, 1864.

INITED STATES BONDS.

THE GRANITE BANK, Augusts, receives subscriptions to the U. S. 10-40 BONDS. Subscribers will be furnished at par. SECOND HAND MACHINES FOR SALE. One 20 Horse Power STEAM ENGINE.
One FLUE BOILER, 16 feet long, 34 feet diameter.
One "DANIELS PLANER," planes 20 feet in length.
Enquire of THOMAS LAMBARD.

Enquire of Augusta, May 16, 1864. THE Charter of the BANK OF WINTHROP having been surrendered in compliance with a law approved March 26, 1863, notice is hereby given that the liability of said Bank to redeem its bills will expire on the 26th day of May, A. D. 1866.

What was a surrender of the Standard St

Cash de legenet le su

And the highest prices paid by
C. H. MULLIKEN & CO.,
For Pleece Wool, Hides, Calf Skins, Sheep Skins, &c., &c.
Also for Osts. Barley, Rye and Corn.
May 2d, 1864.

OSEPH BAKER,

COUNSELLOR AT LAW, AUGUSTA, MAINE, Office-Opposite the Stanley House, lyl

BAKER & WEEKS.

OFFICE Water St., Directly Opposite Stanley House AUGUSTA, MAINE, WAR CLAIM AGENT

LICENSED BY THE UNITED STATES. Pensions, Bounties, Arrears of Pay and Prize Money, PROCURED FOR SOLDIERS, SEAMEN AND THEIR HEIRS

REFERENCES. Hon. Lot M. Morrill.
Hon. Johah H. Dremmond.
Attoring General.
Hon. John S. Tanner.

Kramann Flint, Eq., Sec'y of
State.

FOR NEW ENGLAND. INCORPORATED 1863.

This Association continues to adjust and collect War Claims of all kinds on the lowest terms. Advice given gratis.
Application in person or by letter should be made to the Secretary,
U. TRACY HOWE.
No. 11 Railroad Exchange, Court Square, Boston, Mass Boston, Sept 10, 1863.

RIRST NATIONAL BANK OF AUGUSTA U. S. 10-40 LOAN.

Principal and Interest Payable in Coin. By instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, this Bank will receive subscriptions for the National 10-40 five per cent. Loan, redeemable after ten, and payable forty years from date, in column I shall be able during the months of June and July to furnish PURE QUEENS of this new and superior variety of the Honey Bee. All who are desirous of changing their colonies of Natives for this variety can do so by introducing ITALIAN QUEENS to Native Stocks. In a few months the Italian bees will alone occupy the Hive.

Bee keepers should not fail to obtain this new variety, as their great superiority over the common bee is admitted by all who have given them a fair trial. As the Italian bees are much larger than the common kind, consequently their honey probage is is in fifty per cent. Lonns, redeemable after ten, and payable forty years from date, in coin.

This Loan bears gold interest, payable semi-annually on coupon and registered bonds of \$600 and 100 dollars.

The interest is payable on the first days of March and September, in each year. The semi-annual coupons are payable after ten, and payable forty years from date, in coin. for in Onice States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent. for premium,) or receive them drawing interest from the date of subscription and deposit.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds as they may prefer.

Bonds issued in denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1000 and \$5000. All communications addressed to the undersigned will receive prompt attention.

Augusta, May 4, 1804.

W. B. SMITH, Cashier.

Augusta, May 4, 1804.

CITY BONDS.

Pursuant to a vote of the City Council of Augusta, authorizing me to negotiate the sale of FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS in City Bonds, I hereby invite Scaled Proposals till June 18th at 11 o'clock A. M., for the said Bonds. They will be five per cent. Bonds with Semi Annual Interest Coupons attached, and bear date of July 1st 1864, in sums of from \$200 to \$2000 each. \$4000 of the principal will be payable each year from 1878 to 1887 inclusive. The City reserves the right to reject all offers not deemed catisfactory. Persons whose proposals are accepted will be notified immediately.

THOS. LITTLE, City Treasurer of Augusta.

May 24, 1864.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, OFFIGE OF COMPTHOLLER OF THE CURRENCY, 5

WASHINGTON, APril 6th, 1804.

WHEREAS, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that The First National Bank of Augusta, in the County of Kennebec and State of Maine, has been duly organised under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved February 25, 1863, and has compiled with all the provisions of said act required to be compiled with before commensing the business of Banking.

Now, Therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that Thy First National Bank of

NOW, THEREFORE, I., HUGH MCCULLOCH, Comprehence of the Currency, do hereby certify that The First National Bank of Augusta, County of Kennebec and State of Maine, is authorize to commence the business of Banking under the act aforeasid.

IN TESTINONY WHEREOF, witness my hand and seal of office this Stath day of April, 1854.

Seal.

BUGH MCCULLOCH,

Gentley 18 Comptroller of the Currency.

GOLD, SILVER. U. S. Demand Notes, U. S. Coupons, and Cal-ifornia Coin Drafts. By H. S. OSGOOD, Eastern Express Office. Licensed by the United States.

11w21

ESTABLISHED IN 1835. E. VARNEY, dealer in Boots Shoes, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Varises, Traveling Bags, Umbrellas, &c., &c.
V ery small profits and quick sales is my motto.
A large stock of Spring and Summer Goods just received.
R emember to call and examine my stock.
No trouble to show goods. N o trouble to show goods.

E very pair of Boots and Shoes sold by me are custom made

and warranted.

Y ou will save money by buying at VARNEY'S, under the Stanley House, Augusta. I am Agent for the best Sewing Machines in the market, which sell as low as can be bought in Boston or New York. 21tf E. VARNEY, Augusta. TEW STORE! NEW GOODS!!

The undersigned begs leave to inform the Public that he has leased the New and Elegant Store, corner of Bridge and Water All of my goods have just been purchased, and they comprise choice selection from the New York and Boston markets. UMBRELLAS, TRUNKS, VALISES & CARPET BAGS

Cash Paid for Shipping Furs. 23 Corner Bridge and Water Sts , Augusta, Me.

The subscribers would inform their friends and the public generally, that they have fitted up in the best manuer, the store formerly "ccupied by FRANKLIN WINGATE, No 4, North's Block, where they have just opened a good assortment of Grass Seed, &c., which the will sell as low as can be purchased the same quality in the city. They have connected with the Store an extensive Wharf and

ALL GOODS DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE. LONGFELLOW & BARTON. Augusta, April 18th, 1864.

DIANOS, AND CABINET ORGANS. FOR SALE BY R. M. MANSUR, The roost approved kinds of the above warranted instruments for sale at very reasonable prices. Specimens may be seen by calling at my dwelling house, (the first south of the Manston House on State street) or at the Fashionable Millinery Rooms of Mrs. Perley, under Meonian Hall, over Messrs. Hamlin & Emith's Dry Goods Store, No. 147 Water Street.

Instruments to let. Second-hand Instruments taken in exchange towards new. Please call for or write and obtain an illustrated descriptive circular, and other important information in regard to the above. AUGUSTA, MAINE.

DR. M. C. BURGESS, Dentist, Corner Bridge and Water Streets, AUGUSTA, MAINE. The various Dental operations performed in a thorough

MAINE SABBATH SCHOOL DEPOSI-The largest and best selected Stock of BOOKS FOR SABBATII SCHOOL LIBRARIES may be found at No. 61 Exchange Street, Portland. No. 61 Exchange Street. Portland.

New books are received every week from the Sunday School Societies and Publishing Houses in Philadelphia. New York and Boston. So varied an assortment, comprising books adapted to the capacity of the child as well as adult, cannot be found in any one store in New Rogland.

Schools in the country, by sending a catalogue of the books in the Library, can receive a lot for examination and return such as are not approved.

Discounts allowed as in Boston. Orders solicited.

3m22

H. PACE ARD.

A PRINTING OFFICE FOR \$13. EVERY MAN HIS OWN PRINTER. The LOWE IMPROVED PRINTING PRESSES are the heapest and most durable portable Card and Job Pressurented, and have been awarded Silver Medals.

by using them. Cards, Bill Heads, Circulars, Labels, &c., can be printed at a trifling expense.

PRICE OF PRESSES—\$8. \$14. \$20 and \$28. Price of an Office with Press—\$13. \$25. \$25 and \$45.

Send for a Circular to the LOWE PRESS CO., 6m22

23 WATER STREET, BOSTON. HORACE GREELEY'S In two royal octave volumes, of 640 pages each.

This work offers great inducements to intelligent and energeti men. Proposals for canvassing in Maice, New Hampshire and Eastern Mass. must be made at the Branch office 81 Washing 700 ST., Bosros, Room S. 4w24 HORACE KING WANTED---AGENTS. kither Ladies or Gentlemen. Send for a copy of my "Quarterly" free, post paid, which contains full information, or call personally.

B. B. RUSSELLS.

315 Washington St..

Boston. Mass.

First Volume out in June.

Lost. THE highest market price paid for WOOL delivered at the Branch Mills, by the subscriber.

A. B. LONGFELLOW.

4w26

A. Anote of hand for THIRTY-FIVE DOLLARS, signed by R. A. ARMSTRONG, of Augusta. The public are cantioned not to purchase said note, as its payment has been stopped.

R. A. RICHARDSON.

Augusta, May 21, 1864.

Augusta, May 21, 1864.

PORTLAND & KENNEBEC BAILROAD.

SPRING & SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. Commencing Monday, April 25th, 1864, Trains leave Skowhegan for Portland and Boston, 8.45 A. M. Augusta, 5.30 and 11.00 A. M. Portland for Bath, Augusta, Waterville, Kendall's Mills and kowhegan, 1.10 P. M. Portland for the profile of the company of the

M.

Passengers for stations on the Androscoggin Railroad will hange cars at Brunswick.

The 1.10 train from Portland connects at Kendall's Mills with the Maine Central Railroad for Bangor, &c., arriving the same

Stage Connections. Stages leave Bath for Rockland at 9.00 A. M. and 3.00 P. M. Leave Augusta for Belfast at 4.00 P. M. Skowhegan for Anson, Solon, &c. at 6.10 P. M. Leave Augusts for Heinar at 2.00 r. ...

Solon, & 2. at 6.10 P. M.

Thorough tickets for all the stations on this and the Androscoggin Reilroad can be procured in Boston at the Eastern or Boston & Maine statons.

FREIGHT TRAINS DAILY between Skowhegan and Portland and Boston.

B. H. CUSHMAN, Supt.

PORTLAND AND NEW YORK STEAMERS.

Bemi-Weekly Line.

Bemi-Weekly Line.

THE splendid and fast Steamships "LOCUST POINT," Capt. HOFFMAN, and "POTOMAC," Capt. SHERWOOD, will, until farther notice, run as follows:

Leave Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY, and SATUKDAY, at 4 o'clock, P. M., and leave Pier 9 North River, New York, every WEDNESDAY and SATUKDAY, at 3 P. M.
These vessels are fitted up with fine accommodations for passen gers, making this the most speedy, safe and comfortable route for travelers between New York and Maine. Passage \$1 including Fare and State-rooms.

Goods forwarded by this line to and from Montreal, Quebee, Bangor, Bath, Augusta, Eastport and St. John.
Shippers are requested to send their freight to the vicemers as early as \$1 P. M., on the day that they seave Portland.

For freight or passage, apply to
EMERY & FOX, Brown's Wharf, Portland.

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 56 West street, New York.

NOTICE TO WESTERN TRAVEL RATES OF FARE: Augusta to Cairo,
Chicago,
Chicago,
Detroit, Mich.,
Dunicith, Ill.,
Galoua,
Iowa City,
La Crosse,
Lisbon,
St. Paul,
Epringfeld, Ill.,
Fpringfeld, Ill.,

For Tickets and other information, apply to

J. W. LAPP, Agent, Augusta,

And at all the Ticket Offices on the line of the K. & P. R. R. Augusta, Oct. 12, 1863.

DAGE'S VEGETABLE SYRUP, FOR FEMALES.

A Relief to Woman in her Hour of Trial.

This valuable medicine was first introduced in 1835, since which time it has been used by some of the first ladies of the the country, and can be relied upon as giving decided relief. ITS OBJECT IS TO ASSIST NATURE,

NOT THWART IT. The formula originated with a Physician of high standing and xtensive practice. It is purely vegetable, perfectly simple, and can be taken without the least danger to the most delicate constitutiin.

Inquire for Circular at any druggist's. GILMAN BROTHERS, 100 Milk Street, Boston, Proprietors GEN. KNOX

Will stand the coming season as formerly at the farm of THOS. S. LANG, North Vassal boro'.

Fifty Dollars for Season Service, Seventy-five Dollars to Warrant. Season to commence May 1st, ending August 15th. Note or he money required in all coses at the time of the first service. Two dollars per week charged for Mare kept to hay, and one lollar per week to pasture. The following premiums will be paid by the subscriber at the Annual Show of the WATERVILLE HORSE ASSOCIATION

TERMS:

\$50 for the best Knox Colt over two years old. 25 for the best Knox Coit over two years out.
25 for the best Knox Coit under two years old.
15 for the best Sucker, requiring two in all cases for competition. Also a Fremium of Tweuty-fave Dollars for the fastest Knox Coit of any age—three to start.

tf 19

THOS. S. LANG. I have purchased in Vermont this Spring, a Black Hawk Stallion, grandson of old Black Hawk Stallion, grandson of old Black Hawk Stallion, grandson of old Black and is pronounced by good judges to be a "Chip of the Old Block. Those who wish to improve their horses, both for speed and endurance, are invited to call and examine my horse and his pedigree, at d then judge for themselves.

He will stand the present season for service, at SOUTH CHINA, Tuesdays; at GETCHELL'S COINER, Thursdays of each week, and at my place the balance of the time.

at my place the balance JOHN R. WEBBER. TERMS—\$20 to warrant. East Vassa boro', April 28, 1864.

CHAMPION BLACK HAWK

Is a true grandson of Vermont Black Hawk from a Sherman Morgan Mare, stands 15 hands high, weighs 1000 pounds, has a glossy, jet black color, nervous elastic style of section, and a square, open, slashing gete. He will stand for the use of mares the present season as follows: MONDAYS at West Peru.

TUESDAYS at Nexico Corner; and the remainder of the time at Canton Mills.

TERMS:—\$10.00 to ensure a Foal.
OAKES T. BOSWORTH.
23tf YOUNG ETHAN ALLEN.

I have a Stallion four years old this June, which I have raised from one of the best Messenger Mares in the State; and grandson of the celebrated Ethan Allen. His color dark bay, weight 1300 lbs., well proportioned, light stepping, and as clustic skyle of action as any ten hundred horse. In figure he resembles the "Old Horse" which I used to own, known as the Eaton Horse, which he gets from his dam, she having some of the Old Horse's blood in her Persons wishing to purchase a horse of this kind, or improve their stock are invited to call and examine him and his pedigree and then judge for themselves. He will be found at my stable in North Manchesier. Terms to warrant, \$600 kLIAB L. EATON.

Menchester, May 30, 1864.

WAMSUTTA.
This horse will stand at the stable of the suscriber this season. TERMS:—\$15 to Warrant. \$10 for the Senson—Second Season Free. \$5 for Single Service. AMOS ROLLINS & CO. Belgrade, May 9, 1864.

FLYING MAC,

Will stand at my Stable near the East end of
the Kennebec Bridge, for the use of mares this
season. This Stallion is considered the best
trotting Stock horse in the State.

TERMS—single service \$10; Season, \$15; Warrant, \$20.

JOHN SHAW.

Sm21 GREAT SALE OF THOROUGH-BRED STOCK.

JERSEYS & SHORT HORN DURHAMS. Will be sold at Auction June 15th, 1864, at the GILES FARM we and a half miles from Putnam Station on the Worcester of forwich Railroad, TWENTY HEAD OF PURE BRED JER

PURE BLOOD DEVONS

SEYS, from one to five years old—fourteen with young calves Twenty head of Short Horns and Grades, ten of them Herd-book

MAPLEWOOD FARM, PURE BLOOD STOCK FOR SALE. DURHAM BULIS, COWS AND HEIFERS.

SHEEP.

SOUTH DOWNS, COASWOLD AND LEICESTER BUCK

JOHN F. ANDERSON,

WANTED FOR CASH! Cotton Rags,
Woolen Rags,
Print Papers,
Old Account Books, &c.,
Octon Batting,
Wool and Wool Skins,
Rubber, &c., &c.
The HIGHEST CASH PRICES paid for the above, by
BALLARD & CHARE,
15
No. 6 Union Block, Water St., Accurata.

The undersigned gives notice to owners of land in Augusta, Sidney, Vassalboro', and other towns on Kennebec River, whose lots adjoin the eight rod reservations, as delineated on Winstow's plan, that I o is now authorized to sell and convey such strips of rangeway as have not been heretofore conveyed by the proprietors, in the manner practised by the late REUEL WILLIAMS, and on like terms. Parties interested will do well to make early application.

Augusta, May 16, 1864.

6823

This excellent and sure remedy for killing Sheep Ticks, and destruction of Lice and all Vermin on Cattle, can now be had at the Postland Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, wholesale and retail. NO FARMER SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

Portland, March 29, 1864.

3m16

BCHOONER GAZELLE, just arrived with Flour, fresh ground and in good order, in Barrels, Half Barrels and Bags; also Graham in Barrels and Bags; Cracked Wheat, &c., &c. This Flour was expressly ground for this market and a choice selected stock may always be found at our store at the lowest cash prices at wholesale.

O. H. MULLIKEN & CO. May 2d, 1894.

Cash and the highest price paid for Butter, by JOHN MOARTHUR, No. 1 Market Square. Augusta, Feb. 19, 1864.

CHEEP WASH.

SACRED AND SECULAR, CHURCH AND PARLOR MUSIC.

One to Twelve Stops \$95 to \$550 each.

Theg are elegant as pieces of furniture; occupy little space; are not liable to get out of order or out of tune; are warranted for five years; will improve in tone by age, and are moderate in cost.

NO 10.-CABINET ORGAN. This instrument is intended more particularly for Church s quirements, and is very valuable for Organ practice. It con

In substantial Oak or Walnut cas NO. 11.-CABINET ORGAN,

This was run out about three hundred feet into With eight stops, four complete sets of reeds, and two manua the river; four large coal barges were then filled -is blown by the performer, and contains the automatic swell

NO. 23.-CABINET ORGAN.

ounded to safely into the bank.

Thirty thousand voices rose in one deafening Same as No. 20, in a neat and substantial case of solid Black

NO. 18 -CABINET ORGAN. are as well as the Lexington, her pilot having bellows. In elegant Rosewood case, highly polished. NO. 17.-CABINET ORGAN,

NO. 16 .- CABINET ORGAN,

bellows. In elegant Rosewood case. NO. 15 .- CABINET ORGAN.

MASON & HAMLIN, 274 Washington Street, Boston.

to repair the damage, although they had been

ATTEST: J. BURTON, Register.
A true copy of the petition and order thereon.
ATTEST: J. BURTON, Register.

the river with the convoy of transports in company. Previous to passing over the falls nearly all the guns and other things that could affect their draft, were removed.

Lieut. Col. Bailey, who so skillfully executed this brilliant operation, is a Wisconsin man, attached to the 4th Wisconsin cavalry, and before the war was a Wisconsin lumberman. in this capacity he gained that practical knowledge of navigating shallow, crooked and difficult streams which has proved of such great importance in this case.

ATREST: J. Burton, Register.

The County of Kennebec.

The Co

across the North Anna, the river is seventy-five yards wide and three or four feet deep at the ford, with a rocky bottom. A steep descent of twenty-five or thirty feet leads down to the ford, across which the southern bank rises precipitous-ly about two hundred feet. This bank is heavily wooded, and has been intrenched by the rebels. It is a strong position, and, as Gen. Wilcox told me, will prove a slaughter pen to our men if we attempt to cross directly in front. We shall, therefore, probably flank the position, and com-

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator with will the annexed of

the estate of PHINEAS BLAKE, late of MORMOUTH, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and has under taken that trust by giving bend as the law directs: All persons therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebtee to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to May 23, 1864.

25° EPAPHRAS K. BLAKE.

CHAS. F. POTTER,

UNITED STATES AGENT For the payment of GOVERNMENT PENSIONS IN MAINE. OFFICE, WATER STREET, AUGUSTA.

AND

DISEASES RESULTING FROM

AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

GERMAN BITTERS,

HOOFLAND

TONIC.

These Bitters have performed more Cures!

HAVE MORE TESTIMONY !

Have More Respectable People to Vouch for them!

Than any other article in the market.

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To any one that will produce a Certificate published by us, that is not GENUINE.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and Diseases arising from a disordered Stomach.

OBSERVE THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS:

Resulting from Disorders of the Digestive

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head,
Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensation when in a lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head,
Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness

and Dull Pain in the Head,
Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness
of the Skin and eyes, Pain in the Side, Back,
Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Luaginings of Evil, and great
Depression of Spirits.

REMEMBER.

THAT THIS BITTERS IS

NOT ALCOHOLIC,

CONTAINS NO RUM OR WHISKEY.

AND CAN'T MAKE DRUNKARDS,

IS THE BEST TONIO

IN THE WORLD.

READ WHO SAYS SO:

Yours truly,

LEVI G. BECK.

From Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious knowledge, and Christian Caronicle, Philadelphia. Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent Medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reasons why a man may not testify to the benefits he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am Indebted to my friend, Robert Shoemaker, Eaq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them, when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these bitters at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief and restoration to a degree of bodily and sentual vigor which I had almost despared of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them.

J. NEWTON BROWN, PHILA.

From the Rev. Joseph H Kennard, Paster of the 10th Baptis Church. Church.

Dr. Jackson:—Dear Sir:—I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofiand's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, for general debility of the system and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fall; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above cause.

J. H. KENNARD, Eighth below Coates Street, Philadelphia.

From Rev. Warren Randolph, Pastor of Baptist Church, Ge

Dr. C. M. Jackson:—Dear Sir:—Personal experience enablement of say that I regard the German Bitters prepared by you a most excellent medicine. In cases of severe cold and generability I have been greatly benefited by the use of the Bitter and doubt not these will preduce similar results on others.

From Rev. J. H. Turner, Pastor of Hedding M. E. Church, Phil. Dr. Jackson:—Dear Sir:—Having used your German Bitters in my family frequently I am prepared to say that it has been of great service I believe that in most cases of general debility of the system it is the safest and most valuable remedy of which I have any knowledge.

Yours, respectfully, J. H. TURNER, No. 726 N. Ninth Street. From the Rev. J. M. Lyons, formerly Pastor of the Columbus (N. J.) and Milestown (P. A.) Baptist Churches New Rochelle, N. Y.

Dr. C. M. Jackson:—Dear Sir:—I feel it a pleasure thus, of my own accord, to bear testimony to the excellence of the German Bitters. Some years since being much afflicted with Dyspepsia, I used them with very beneficial results. I have often recommended them to persons enfecteded by that tormenting disease, and have heard from them the most flattering testimonials as it they great value. It cases of general debility I believe it to be

Church.

Dr. Jackson:—Dear Sir :—I feel it due to your excellent preparation, Hoofiland German Bitters, to add my testimony to the if deserved reputation it has obtained. I have for years, at times been troubled with great disorder in my head and nervous system. I was advised by a friend to try a bottle of your German Bitters, I did so and have experienced great and unexpected relief; by health has been materially benefited. I confidently recommend the article where I meet with cases similar to my own, and have been assured by many of their good effects.

Respectfully yours,

T. WINTER,

Rexborough, Pa.

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Large Size (holding nearly double quantity,)
\$1.00 per Bottle—half doz. \$5.00
Small Size—75 cents per Bottle—half doz. \$4.00 BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

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WISTAR'S BALSAM

WILD CHERRY.

oughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Influence Whooping Cuigh, Croup, Liver Complaint, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Asthma, and every affection of

THROAT LUNGS AND CHEST.

From Hon. Rufus K. Goodenow of Maine.

From George V. Edes, Esq., Publisher of the "Observer," Dover Maine.

From Alex. Hatch, M. D., of China, Maine. "This may certify that I once had a violent cough while traveling on the Ohio river. The Clerk of the boat gave me a number of doses of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, which gave me quick relief."

From E. T. Quimby, M. A., Principal of the "New Ipswich (N. H.) Appleton Academy."

Advertiser."

"Beveral years since I first became acquainted with Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, at a time of a distressing cough and cold, which took such firm hold of my lungs as to render me unfit for business, and its operation produced a speedy and permanent cure, after trying various remedies to no avail. In our town this remedy is a great favorite with many, and if all who suffer will but give it a fair trial, I think they will find it to be of more service in pulmonary affections, than any other remedy of this class before the public."

From Mr. D. H. Teague of Turner Village. From Mr. D. H. Teague of Turner Village.

"If do not hesitate to recommend Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild
Cherry for coughs and pulmonary affections, having used it in
my family for many years with great satisfaction; indeed, it
has dene more good than all the other remedies I have tried,
and their name is legion. If all the patent medicines in the
market possessed but a portion of the merit of this excellent
Balsam, there would be no occasion to condemn them as humbugs.

bugs.

This medicine is also used by many of my friends and acquaintances in this town, and they have found it invaluable; and I hope that others who suffer, may give it a trial." From J. C Bean, Esq., of Warren, N. H.

From J. C. Bean, Esq., of Warren, N. H.

"It gives me pleasure to testify to the virtues of that Great
Remedy for the Lunga—Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.
I have often been restored to health from distressing Cough and
pain in my side and other alarming Consumptive Symptoms, to
which I am predisposed, by this remedy, and have tried other
medicines in vain. In short, I believe this Balsam to be all that
it is recommended to be, namely, the most perfect and efficacious
Lung medicine in the world My own experience of its merits,
together with my observations of its operation in other cases of
Pulmonary disease in this vicinity, is proof positive of the accuracy of my statement."

Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & CO., Boston, and for sale by all Druggists and dealers in medicines.

This Medicine is of long tried efficacy for correcting all dis orders incidental to the feminine sex. That the afflicted may feel assured that this Cordial is truly valuable and worthy their confidence,—not one of those secret compounds purposed to destroy healthy action, I add a few testimonials from physi-cians whom all, favoring the Eclectic and Reformed Practice Medicine, respect.

Dr. WILLARD C. GEORGE, formerly Professor in the Worcester Medical College, and President of the Eclectic Medica Society, Mass., speaks of it in the following terms:
"I have used the Female Strengthening Cordial similar to that prepared by Dr. GEO. W. SWETT, 108 Hanover Street, and I regard it as one of the best Medicines for Female Complaints that can be found."

It is a valuable agent in all derangements of the Fe-leproductive Organs." Dr. E. Smith, President of the New York Association of

MOTHERS AND MARRIED LADIES.

The following from Dr. FAY is well worthy your notice:

"As a general remedy for Female Complaints this 'Cordial'
is a very valuable one, but by the Profession it is esteemed more
highly for its good results during Confinement in relieving the
great suffering attendant upon childbirth I acknowledge with
Dr. Smith that much of my success in midwifery is due to the
use of this medicine. It strengthens both mother and child.
In such cases I follow the directions of Prof. King, by allowing
my patients to use it a few weeks previous to confinement, as by
the energy it imparts to the uterine nervous system the labor
will be very much facilitated, and removes the cramps which
many females are liable to. No woman, if she knew the great
value of this Strengthening Cordial would fail to use it."

I have received numerous testimonials from different parts of the country where used. Knowing the good it is capable of do-ing, I will warrant every bottle of my "Cordial" to be satisfac-ory in its results.

The following symptoms indicate those affections in which the

Female strengthening Cordial has proved invaluable:
Indisposition to Exertion, Waskefulness, Uneasiness. Depression of Spirits, Trembling,
Loss of Power, Pain in the Back,
Alternate Chills, and Flushing of Heart,
Dragging Sensation at the Lower Part of the
Body,
Headache, Languor,
Aching Along the Thighs, Intolerance of Light and Sound, Pale
Countenance, Derangement of the Stomach and
Bowels, Difficult Breathing, Hysteria, &c.

No better Tonic can possibly be put up than this, and none ess likely to do harm, as it is composed wholly of vegetable gents, and snoh as we have known to be valuable, and have PRICE, Per Bottle, \$1.00, or 6 for \$5.00.

New England Botanic Depot, 106 HANOVER STREET, BOSTON. 8ml1 GEO. W. SWETT, M. D., Proprietor.

A LECTURE FOR YOUNG MEN.

paid on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps. Addre the publishers, CHAS. J. O. KLINE & CO., 1yb 127 Bowery, New York, Post Office Box, 4586.

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EZEKIEL HOLMES, | Editors. TERMS-\$2.00 per annum in advance.

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three insertions, and four cents per line for each subsequent insertion; Special Notices eight cents per line for each insertion,
Notices inserted in reading matter, twelve cents per line. Al
transient advertisements to be paid for in advance.

27 All letters on basiness connected with the Office, should
addressed to the Publishers, Homas & Badora, Augusts, Ma.

Boetry.

THE CAUSE.

The manuscript of the following lines was or G. Whittler to the St. Louis San to the St. Louis cannot feel
God mend his heart who cannot feel
The impulse of a holy seal;
And sees not with his sordid eyes,
The beauty of self-sacrifice!
Though in the sacred place he stands,
Uplifting consecrated hands,
Unworthy are his lips to tell
Of Jesus' martyr miracle.

Not to the swift nor to the strong
The battles of the right belong;
For he who strikes for freedom, wears
The armor of the captive's prayers;
And nature profers to his cause
The strength of her eternal laws;
While he whose arm essays to bind,
And herd with common brutes his kind,
Strives evermore at fearful odds
With nature and here. Strives evermore at harriu coas
With nature and the jealous gods,
And dares the dread recoil which late
Or soon, their right shall vindicate.

14th, 3d Mo., 1864.

Our Storp-Teller.

WARE WIDOWS. I don't think I had any instinctive dread of them, but then, you understand, my sister, whom I always regarded as a model for her sex—so wise,

so sensible, so prudent, with such a profound knowledge of the world—warned me against them from the first. "Take care of yourself, Abijah?" she said,
and above all, keep clear of widows. I've
known 'em to marry a man in spite of himself, and you're just the sort to be taken in by the deceiving creatures. La! don't they know how to

get round a man, and find the soft spot in his

instead a good deal of money, which my sister told me would be an attraction anywhere. In fact, I was surprised to find how highly wealth, intelligence, and the indescribable air of foreign travel, was appreciated in my native village. Before I went away I was nothing in particular but a poor boy, and while gone I had spent ninetenths of my time perched upon a stool in my counting-room in Calcutta, and was accounted there only a plodding merchant. But on my return what a change! If I might judge from the

smiling, flattering reception I everywhere received, I was a very great man indeed.

Shawls and diamonds, and a few lacs of rupees surely ought to be sufficient to make a man out of almost any sort of material-why not out of Abijah Barnes, as well as of another. My weak eyes, and bald head, and sallow skin might have been the result of burning the midnight oil; but they were not. Some people, probably, thought so, or I should not have been pestered by applications to become a member of all sorts learned societies, otherwise it could not have been for the fees and contributions. Though my

But this was neither here nor there. It was in regard to the subject of matrimony that my sister warned me most earnestly. "Above all things beware of widows!" and I, not rightly appreciating her advice, still resolved to act upon it and I very soon had the opportunity. I did not quite know what to do with myself.

I had no relations save my sister, and the time hung heavily upon my hands. So I resolved, first of all, to make a tour of the fashionable summer resorts before settling myself in my new town mansion for the winter. I had a dim fancy that I ought to have a mistress for my mansion, and my sister informed me that only a fashionable lady would suit the situa-tion. Those are the very words she used, otherwise I should never have thought of applying them to my future wife. She gave me entire latitude in my choice, with the proviso of fashion and the spinster-hood. I did not get on well with the ladies. I didn't understand them, and they did not understand me. They seemed to receive my attentions willingly enough, but I could not help fancying that they were laughing at me

g but a yellow, shriveled, ugly old man I felt awkward with one of those pretty creatures. talk to them forever about riding on elephants. life, any more than if I had always lived in America; and was afraid to trust to my memory in repeating travelers' stories of them. dance, and long disease had made walking a sad fatigue to me. I think I need not wonder that

I was laughed at, though it did mortify me at the were plenty at the Springs, and they alone understood me. I was terribly afraid of them after what my sister had said; but, somehow, I was more at ease with them than with the young ladies, when I could forget. Finally, I made up my mind that a man could not be married in spite himself, and determined to accept the sympathy and kindness these lovely widows delighted in bestowing upon me. If they would only fall in love with me, I did not see any occasion for making a martyr of myself, at the same time

giving them pain by repelling their kindness.— Besides, they one and all protested that they never could forget the dear departed, and that, of all things, the thought of a second marriage I ought to accept Mrs. Gray, relict of the late respected Simon Gray, "one of the most extraordinary of men, and quite the best, I do assure you," as Mrs. Gray herself averred. Clad in the deepest and most sombre of widows weeds, with a patient sadness overshadowing the saintly purity of her young face, always silent and apart, and shrinking timidly from notice, she had early attracted my attention, and I felt for her a certain sympathy which I could not bestow upon her more easily consoled sisters. There can be no danger here I thought. Her heart is too evidently in the tomb which holds the mouldering remains of the best of men. She lives only for that beautiful boy, whose fair curling hair and pale, lovely face is always seen peeping from be-hind her black robes. I am safe in speaking

with a mournful indifference, very chilling to an awkward and bashful man like me. She listened politely but coldly to my flattering remarks, and repelled all my attempts to persuade her to take the air in my carriage. She could not even re-

press a sigh of impatience when I sat down by her and tried to divert her mind with the relation of some of my Indian stories. I saw all this, for I am very sensitive and selfconscious, like all bashful men, but it only made me pity her the more, and set me to forming new plans for showing my sympathy. Poor thing! it was so sad to see her there, in that gay and crowded resort, so grief-stricken and utterly alone, and I was quite in despair with the failure of all my efforts. I am not, as a general thing, fond of children, but little Carlos Gray was an exception.

And I heard a long sigh, and sat looking down upon the white hands folded in her lap in almost glistening contrast to the black robes she wore.
"But indeed, ma'am," I said, hurriedly, "you are not strong enough for morning walks. Let

and shield her from every grief and care. Poor frail and beauteous flower. Surely, she could not long withstand the cold winds of adversity. Would that I might afford her shelter.

"I really beg that you will take the carriage as a personal favor to myself. The horses need exercise, my coachman says, and I cannot ride myself—at least not to-morrow. I prefer——"
I was going to say that which was not true, but she interrupted me.

"Oh, Mr. Barnes, I will not permit you to make such a sacrifice for me, and I see you will we most desired. The raw appeared to be steam.

the next. It was giving new life to the child, she said, and she dared not refuse, for his sake. I thought it was doing her as much good, she grew so cheerful, and even gay at times. But I dared not notice the change lest she should take the alarm and deprive me of the intense pleasure those drives afforded. But she grew, day by day, more friendly and more confidential with me. She seemed to regard to regard me as an excellent elderly friend, ship was not nearly so heavy as we had expected.

But I am making my story too long; it is so side to side, we thought our foe was going down, and could hardly repress a shout of exultation, all in good time.

talking about.

But I could not stay forever. The season drew to a close, the gay throng had departed, and only a few stragglers, like myself, remained. My agents were pressing me to come to town, to look after some neglected business, and I must soon leave. I said as much to Mrs. Gray as we drove homeward one pleasant September morning, when to my surprise, she burst into a passion of tears of the who had always been so calm and self-controlled. talking about.

Barnes, why, why did you not leave me to the solitude and sadness to which I was growing accustomed? But forgive me, oh, forgive me, my kind friend. These bright days which you have made for us will be a happy memory for little Carlos and me, in the dark hours and toiling years that lie before us. I do so thank was the will be the control of the con "And I shall be all alone, then! Oh, Mr. that lie before us. I do so thank you for them, though I must have often seemed ungrateful."

came to my senses again, I held her in my arms, ly packed crew of the iron-clad; but not until and, bending down my face close to her tear-stain- our pilot house and smoke stack had been spat-

But they had. Mrs. Barnes is not at all the woman that Mrs. Gray was. Before we had been married two months, a big boy came home from sea, and a hoyden of a girl from school. Mrs. Seas was all she fierce duel for life. Our gunners could only hope to injure our antagonist by firing with accuracy into her open ports, while every shot of the enemy would tell with fatal effect upon our wooden vessel. The guns were now serv-

to "beware of widows." CURIOUS FACTS. It is well known that the casualties on the battle field bear a very surprising disproportion to the amount of ammunition expended. In the severest engagements of the rebellion, after two or three days of sanguinary fighting, marked by the constant roaring of artillery and the incessant crash of musketry, by far the large part of the contending forces have escaped unharmed. At the same time the weapons employed are of the most approved construction, the missiles of the most destructive patterns, and the positions of the greatest amount of injury. Many causes undoubtedly conspire to increase the inadequacy of the results to the means. Some very curious facts were developed by the inspection of the guns captured on the field of Gettysburg. About 28,000 muskets were taken. Of these, 24,000 were found to be loaded, 12,000 containing two loads, and 6000 from three to ten loads each. In unrevious instances half a dozen half were deviced with a discontant of the grant of the containing two loads, and 6000 from three to ten loads each. In unrevious instances half a dozen half were divisions of the grant of the containing two loads, and 6000 from three to ten loads each. In unrevious instances half a dozen half were developed by the inspection of the guns captured on the field of Gettysburg. About 28,000 were found to be loaded, 12,000 containing two loads, and 6000 from three to ten loads each. In nureious instances half a dozen half were divisions of the guns of the containing two loads, and 6000 from three to ten loads each. In nureious instances half a dozen half were divisions of the grant of the content of the grant of the content of the grant of the water of the same time the water of the water of us, while our school were shapped and wrenched its iron braces, ingrinding over the shapped same so of driftwood, and grating over the shapped same stowing into a shapeless mass of driftwood, and grating over the shapped same stowing into a shapeless mass of driftwood, and grating over the shapped same stowing into the It is well known that the casualties on the bat-

and 6000 from three to ten loads each. In nuthat beautiful boy, whose fair curling bair and pale, lovely face is always seen peeping from behind her black robes. I am safe in speaking kindly to her, and I do really sympathize with her loneliness, for I begin to feel that it is hard to live without companionship in this world.

But I did not get on well with my task of consoling the beautiful widow. She received me with a mournful indifference, very chilling to an which were regularly arranged. Other arrangements equally extraordinary were discovered.

These facts, which must be true to a greater or less extent in every battle, will account in a me use for the ineffectiveness of fire arms.

SPEAKING WELL OF OTHERS.

It will be seen that six sevenths of all the cap

that many in the hands of the soldiers were in a

similar condition and therefore were harmless

If the disposition to speak well of others were universally prevalent, the world would become a comparative paradise. The opposite disposition is the Pandora box, which, when opened, fills destruction. All this time our consorts looking omparative paradise. The opposite disposition thick carlos foray was an exception. I think my overflowing pity for his desolate mother reached him also. He pined, and his little pale face grew almost transparent in its wonderful beauty. I thought I might do something for the child if I could not console the mother. So I timidly asked Mrs. Gray one evening, as I sat burnings flow from this source. How much happing I might not take Carlos for a drive with me in the morning.

"Oh, Mr. Barnes!" she replied, with the first gleam of interest she had shown in anything I had said, you are a great deal kinder to me than I deserve! So kind, so thoughtful! and I am so absent and absorbed in my own sad thoughts that I have not, I fear, appreciated you. I know Carlos needs the air, and if I could trust him away from my sight a moment, he should go with you, and I would try to thank you as I ought. But I cannot, I cannot, even with you, and I must rouse myself, and remember that I have him to live for. I must take him out to walk myself, and no doubt it will do us both good."

And I heard a long sigh, and sat looking down

The conduction of the phandra box, which, when opened, fills destruction. All this time our conserves looking is the Pandora box, which, when opened, file the phandra box which with sorrow. How many emitties and heart-burnings flow from this source. How much hard burnings flow from this source. How much hard burnings flow from this source. How much hard burnings flow from this source. How much hard burning flow from this source. How much hard burnings flow from the oblide the admiration of her anxiety of the substorm of disaster that surround-the hard process the hard surround destroyed. Envy, jealuse yellow from the destroyed. Envy, jealuse yellow from the hall pand the admir

WHAT OUR PARLORS SHOULD BE. down by our enemy.
Our division still stood at their guns, and our Ike Marvel (Donald G. Mitchell) has penned

I was silent for half a minute, revolving in my mind what I should say in persuasion. At length I stammered. A correspondent of the United States Army and

"Oh, Mr. Barnes, I will not permit you to make such a sacrifice for me, and I see you will not yield a point, so I must. If you will permit Carlos and me to accompany you to-morrow, I shall be most happy, and most grateful."

She gave a little sigh as she said these words, enough to show that she had not made the concession lightly; and then, lest I should feel, perhaps, that I had been urgent beyond reason, she exerted herself to enter into conversation. I think I had never spent a more pleasant hour than the one that followed.

Mrs. Gray and her Carlos occupied places in my carriage the next morning, and the next, and the Sassacus was just in the position we most desired. The ram appeared to be steaming slowly, as if waiting for events, but using her guns rapidly all the time, throwing 100-pounder Brooke's rifle shot and shell with spirit and energy. Fortune seemed most favorable, and our intrepid commander determined to close with our antagonist, seized the opportunity without hesitation, and ordering "four bells" again and spain repeated, as previously arranged with the chief engineer, who was acquainted with our design, the ship was he ded straight for what was supposed to be the weakest part of the ram, where her casemate or house joined the hull. Our fires were clean, we had thirty pounds of steam, and with throttle wide open, the Sassacus dashed seemed to regard me as an excellent elderly friend, ship was not nearly so heavy as we had expected. and to receive kindnesses from me almost as if I Something gave way. Was it our ship? Were had been a father or an uncle. I wondered that we cut down? No! thank Heaven! it was the I should feel any dissatisfaction at this, but I iron-clad, and as her black hull was forced under by our bow, till the water flowed over it from

in answer to the ringing cheer with which our comrades on the Wyalusing greeted our bold And I determined to take her advice, for I always thought that if ever I did make up my mind to marry, I should like to exercise some choice in the matter—to select my own wife, and not be guided by any one clse, or to be taken by storm.

I was not young; in fact my hair was gray; I owned to fifty, and had left most of my liver in India. But then, I had brought home instead a good deal of money, which my sister training their heavy ordnance to bear on our as tonished enemy. Now a black muzzle protrude from the ram's open port, and the loaders of our Parrott rifle, standing on the slide, serve the gun within fifteen feet of that yawning cannon mouth. It was a grand reproduction of the old days of broadside to broadside' and 'yard-arm locked to yard-arm,' but the immense guns, now grinning defiance across the few feet space which separated tier of the old time carronades, rendered this duel

of ponderous ordnance a magnificent and imposthey seize the golden chance we so invitingly held out to them, and pushing on to the monster's un-"Oh, no, indeed, Mrs. Gray. In truth you have had nothing to be grateful for, and I am more than repaid in my own pleasures for any I not a gun. All was quiet as the night, throughhave been able to give you. But you will soon out our fleet. It was a grapple for life. A silent return to your own home, will you not?" "Home, Mr. Barnes—my home! Alas! I lrave now no spot that I can call such. Carlos and I are poor homeless wanderers;" and then she fell low in the foreton was flinging in the second? are poor nomeless wanderers; and then she left low in the foretop was flinging in the enemy's break. I don't know how it happened, but when I ating construction and dismay among the close and, bending down my face close to her tear-stain-ed cheek, I was wildly telling her all my love and pity, and beseeching her to become my wife, and pity, and beseeching her to become my wife, and allow me the privilege of sheltering her beneath my roof and in my heart. She did not answer me for a long time, but she clung to me, and gradually her sobs died away. When we drove up to the hotel, an hour later, it was my affianced wife the hotel, and hour later, it was my affianced wife the hotel, and hour later, it was my affianced wife the hotel, and hour later, it was my affianced wife the hotel, and hour later, it was my affianced wife the hotel, and hour later, it was my affianced wife the hotel, and hour later, it was my affianced wife the hotel, and hour later, it was my affianced wife the hotel, and hour later, it was my affianced wife.

whom I handed from the carriage.

I was to leave in three days, and, as there were no preliminaries to settle, we decided to be marment of collision. The ram was swinging under no preliminaries to settle, we decided to be married on the morning of my departure, and go away
together. During all those days I was bewildered with joy. We were married privately in the
little church, after which we returned to the
hotel for a late breakfast before leaving. As I
stood for a moment in the office, making some last
arrangements, I heard a gentleman, who had just
returned after a two weeks absence, say—
volumes, seething and hissing as it spread, till arrangements, I heard a gentleman, who had just returned after a two weeks absence, say—

"So the widow has succeded at last. The griefand-desolation dodge has paid better than I expected; but the fellow must have been very new to be caught by it."

A dead silence followed broken only by a smothered, "By Jove!" from the speakers' lips. I wondered what they all looked at me so strangely for, but laid it to the account of my new situation. It did not occur to me that the gentleman's remarks had any application to me.

The griefand-desolation and hissing as it spread, till both combatants were hidden in a dense, sufficeating cloud of stifling vapor. Her shot had pierced our boiler, and all was lost! No! not lost yet! Our sharp false stem, which had cut deeply into the side of the ram, now gave way, as she lorced herself ahead across our bow, crushing and bruising cour more delicate craft in her progress, and this stem, thus wrenched off, allowed the two vessels to swing side by side.

Now came the fierce duel for life. Our gunners could only hope to injure our antagonist by firing could only hope to injure our antagonist by firing

Barnes informed me that I shall have to provide for her three children; which I would do, willingly, if I might never see their faces again. She is neither so pretty, so young, nor so amiable as I thought, and I wish I had taken my sister's advice, her port sill, and crumbling into fragments, one piece rebounded on to our own deck, but the rest flew into that threatening port hole, and silenced 30-pounder shell followed through the same opening, in rapid succession, as the tough sided

> tice transpired while the ship, from fire-room to burricane deck' was sbrouded in one dense cloud of fiery steam. The situation was appalling.— The shricks of the scalded and dying, as they frantically rushed up from below, with their shrivelled flesh hanging in shreds upon their tortured limbs, the engine beyond control, surging and revolving without guide or check, abandoned by all save one, who, scalded, blackened, sight-less, still stood like a hero at his post. Alone, amidst that mass of unloosed steam and uncontrolable machinery, the Chief Engineer of the Sassacus remained, calling to his men to return with him to the fire-room, to drag the fires from beneath the uninjured boiler, which was now in

imminent danger of explosion. Let his name be long remembered by the two hundred beings whose lives were saved in that fearful moment by his more than heroic fortitude and exertion! There were no means of instantly cutting off

brave commander, firmly enunciating his instrucmany touchingly beautiful and long-to-be-remem-bered sayings, but the following is among his lat-est and best:

THE RELIEF OF ADMIRAL POR- MASON & HAMLIN'S

The rescue of Admiral Porter's gunboats from their perilous position above the Fall in Red river had almost the effect of a victory on the public mind, which had come to regard disaster as the constant attendant of the Red river expedition, while to the brave Admiral Porter, who must have chafed sadly under the seeming necessity of destroying the fleet on which all his hopes and energies had been centered, or permitting it to fall into the hands of the enemy, the deliverance brought inexpressible delight and satisfaction. He has accordingly sent to the Navy Departmen a glowing report of the remarkable means use

extricate his fleet, and its brilliant success We quote as follows:

"Gen. Banks placed at the disposal of Col.
Bailey all the force he required, consisting of
some three thousand men and two or three hundred wagons. All the neighboring steam mills
were torn down for material—two or three regiments of Maine men were set at work felling trees; and on the second day after my arrival in Alexandria from Grand Ecore, the work had fairly begun. Trees were falling with great rapidty; teams were moving in all directions, bringing in brick and stone; quarries were opened, flat boats were built to bring stone down from above, and every man seemed to be working with by a large majority of the most prominent organists in the a vigor I have seldom seen equalled, while perhaps country. not one in fifty believed in the success of the undertaking. These falls are about a mile in length, filled with rugged rocks, over which, at the present stage of water, it seemed to be impossible to

make a channel. The work was commenced by running out from the left bank of the river a tree dam, made of the bodies of very large trees, brush, brick and stone, cross-tied with heavy timber, and strengthened in every way which ingenuity could devise. with brick and sunk at the end of it. From the right bank of the river cribs filled with stone were built out to meet the barges, all of which successfully accomplished, notwithstanding there was a current running of nine miles an hour, which treatened to sween everything before it. which treatened to sweep everything before it.

enable all the vessels to pass the upper falls.

Unfortunately on the morning of the 9th inst., the pressure of water became so great that it
swept away two of the stone barges which swung
Contains six stops—three complete sets of reeds and one manordered the Lexington to pass the upper falls if possible, and immediately attempt to go through the dam. I thought I might be able to save the

heart to renew the enterprise.

Walnut case—paneled and ornamented with rich or the Lexington succeeded in getting over the elegant instrument for the drawing room and parlor. upper falls just in time, the water rapidly falling as she was passing over. She then steered directly for the opening in the dam, through which the water was rushing so furiously that it seemed as if nothing but destruction awaited her. Thousands of beating hearts looked on, anxious for the result. The silence was so great as the Lorentee was considered as in Nos. 22 and 23, plain substantial Black Wal nut or Oak case. This style is extremely popular—perhaps the result. The silence was so great as the Lexington approached the dam that a pin might almost have been heard to fall. She entered the gap with a full head of steam on, pitched down the roaring torrent, made two or three spasmodic rolls, hung for a moment on the rocks below, was then swept into deep water by the current, and and knee stop. In clegant Rosewood case, highly polished.

recaution taken against accident. She did not become frightened as he approached the abyss, and stopped her engine when I particularly or-dered a full head of steam to be carried. The Same as No. 18, in Walnut or Oak case. An available instru result was that for a moment her hull disappear- ment for home use, though not so comprehensive as an instru ed from sight, under the water. Every one thought she was lost. She rose, however, swept NO. 16.—CABINET along over the rocks with the current, and fortunately escaped with only a hole in her bottom, which was stopped in the course of an hour. The Hindman and Osage both came through beautifully, without touching a thing, and I thought if I was only fortunate enough to get my large vessels as well over the falls, my fleet once more would do good service on the Mississippi."

to repair the damage, although they had been working for eight days and nights, up to their necks in water, in the broiling sun, cutting trees and wheeling bricks." The Admiral says the mishap was on the whole very fortunate, "the two barges that were swept away from the centre swung around against some rocks on the left and made a fine cushion for the vessels, and prevented them, as it afterward appeared, from running on certain destruction."

The force of the water and the current being too great to construct a continuous dam of six hundred feet across the river in so short a time, Col. Bailey determined to leave a gap of fifty-five feet in the dam, and build a series of wing dams on the Upper Falls. This was accomplished in three days' time, and on the 11th inst. the Mound City, the Carondolet and Pittsburg came over the Upper Falls, a good deal of labor having been expended in hauling them through, the channel being very crooked—scarcely wide enough for them. Other vessels followed these in safety, and by 3 o'clock that afternoon the vessels were all coaled ammunition replaced, and all steamed down

3 o'clock that afternoon the vessels were all coal-ed, ammunition replaced, and all steamed down the river with the convoy of transports in com-

attempt to cross directly in front. We shall, therefore, probably flank the position, and compel the rebels to evacuate it.

Four or five hundred yards from the river the brigade met the enemy's skirmishers. These were slowly but steadily driven back up the steep southern bank and through the woods to the edge of the open field. Then, with loud cheers, which I heard at the log cabin where I was staying, half a mile distant from the river, our troops charged into the field. But immediately, from a concealed battery of four or six guns, the rebels opened a terrible fire of grape and canister. It concealed battery of four or six guns, the rebels opened a terrible fire of grape and canister. It was too fierce to be resisted and the brigade took refuge in the wood at the side of the field and in a ravine close by. Here they halted nearly an hour, sheltered from the battery, but exposed to the musketry fire of the enemy. Then, in the height of a thunder shower, the rebels in their turn charged upon us and drove us hack toward.

height of a thunder shower, the rebels in their turn charged upon us and drove us back toward the river—meeting there the other brigade of the division, which had just crossed.

Between one and two o'clock on the afternoon af the 24th, Gen. Crittenden, with the first division of the Ninth Corps, advanced to the river half a mile above the ford. Descending to the bed of the river through the woods, his troops waded across with difficulty over the rocks and through the swift-running water.— Their passage was scarcely opposed, as the skir-mishers of the Fifth Corps, which had crossed the day before at an upper ford, were in partial possession of the southern bank.

Four hundred and fifty of the brigade are kill-

ed, wounded and missing. Among the latter are three of Gen. Ledlie's Aids—Choate, Cross and Crecy. The brave Lieut. Col. Chandler of the Crecy. The brave Lieut. Col. Chandler of the things of the Abellet S7th Massachusetts had his arm shot off, and fell into the hands of the rebels. Lieut. Atchinson of the 4th Regulars, was shot through the left fore-arm. Capt. Monroe, 59th Massachusetts, had a narrow escape from death. A bullet struck to the beauty of the head but alleged indict. are not strong enough for morning walks. Let me lend you my carriage, and you take the little boy a drive instead."

"On no, my kind friend, no, indeed! I could not be so ungrateful as to deprive you of your carriage. Not for the world would I do it. My poor dear Mr. Gray has not left us much money, I fear; and we must not shrink from walking, or from many other things that we have not been quite used to doing."

Oh how sad and patient she looked as she said this, as if she only endured her sorrowful life now feat its brightness was gone. A new feeling came over me: I longed to take her to my heart of the world was a long to the same and santorings, problems and hand no parallel since the days of Decatur and Bainbridge; those days of pecatur an

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

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tains twelve stops, drawing six complete sets of reeds, with the necessary couplers; two manuals, and an independent pedal of twenty-five keys, and is blown by a second person.

ment. Being less complicated than the No. 10, and bette After eight day's hard labor it was found that adapted to transportation, we can confidently recommend it a one day more would raise the water sufficiently to very desirable for churches, public halls and lodge rooms. Also a desirable parlor instrument.

in below the dam on one side. Seeing this unfortunate accident, I jumped on a horse and rode up to where the upper vessels were anchored, and up to where the upper vessels were anchored, and up to where the upper vessels were anchored, and up to where the upper vessels were anchored, and up to where the upper vessels were anchored, and up to where the upper vessels were anchored, and upper vessels were anchored.

four vessels below, not knowing whether the persons employed on the work would ever have the heart to renew the enterprise.

With two sets of reeds of five octaves compass containing the Automatic Swell, knee stops and double bellows—in solid Black Walnut case—paneled and ornamented with rich carvings—an

cheer, and universal joy seemed to pervade the face of every man present. The Neosho followed next—all her hatches battened down, and every

Same as No. 16, in Walnut or Oak.

MASON BROS., 7 Mercer St., New York. Col. Bailey and his men set cheerfully to work

GEORGE W. VARNEY.

THE REPULSE OF GEN. LEDLIE'S
BRIGADE.

The following description of the crossing of the North Anna, by Gen. Ledlie's brigade of Crittenden's division, on the 24th instant, we take from the New York Times' correspondence:

"Just two miles west of the railway bridge across the North Anna, the river is seventy-five yards wide and three or four feet deep at the

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator with the will annexed on the estate of REUBEN HAMLIN, late of ALBION, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and has undertal en that trust by giving bond as the law directs:— All person therefore, having demands against the State of said deceased at desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to make immediate payment to May 23, 1804.

6SCAE C. HAMLIN.

BY authority from the Probate Court for Kennebec County, I shall sell at Public Auction, at the store of G. H. ANDREWS in Monmouth, on SATURDAY, the second day of July next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, (unless previously sold at private sale) four acres of Meadow Land, situate in said Monmouth, be longing to the estate of JAMES G. JEDKINS, decessed. Terms at time and place of sale.

JAMES W. JEDKINS, Adm'r.

Monmouth, May 30, 1864.

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"Among great varieties of medicines which I have used, I ave found none equal to "Wistar's." Its curative properties a cases of cough, I regard as invaluable."

"Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry I have made use of myself, and in my family, and can safely recommend it to the public as being an article well worth using. It is no humbug! We have tried it thoroughly and can testify to its good.

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From John George W. Millett, Esq., Editor of the "Norway Advertiser."

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